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USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 1341

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LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

FEED PRODUCTION PROBLEMS IN BELORUSSIAN SSR SCORED

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 1

Article: "All Effort in Behalf of Feed Procurements"

Text At the present time, there is no more important or more urgent work for the agricultural workers than that of procuring feed. The successful carrying out of the plans for producing and procuring livestock products both this year and next year is dependent to a decisive degree upon the rapid and high quality carrying out of the haying campaign and maximum accumulation of forage supplies. This important task is formulated in the materials of the recent 7th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia.

This year the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses must procure from grasses of the first cutting 2.4 million tons of hay or 70 percent, 5.7 million tons of haylage or 80 percent, 1 million tons of silage or 17 percent and 185,000 tons of grass meal or 55 percent of the annual task set forth in the all-round program for feed production. The conditions prevailing on a majority of the farms are making it possible to solve this task. Fine grass stands have developed in all areas. With regard to the area to be actually harvested, the cropping power of the grasses is higher than that for last year by 15-18 percent.

The technical equipping is also better than that for last year. Prior to the commencement of the grass harvesting work, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses had 6 percent more tractor mowers, 11 percent more mower-mincers, 15 percent more pick-up balers and 11 percent more rakes. Taking into account all of the mechanization equipment available, the possibility exists of the first cutting of the grass harvest being carried out in all areas in just 20-25 working days.

Full advantage must be taken of the favorable conditions prevailing at the present time. This is being done, for example, in Brestskiy, Kametetskiy, Dobrushskiy, Gomel'skiy, Grodnenskiy, Volkovysskiy, Berestovitskiy, Nesvizhskiy, Slutskiy, Kletskiy and some other rayons. The harvesting of grasses here was started during the best periods and it is being carried out in an organized manner, with a proper value being placed on each good hour of working time. And as a result -- from 35 to 55 percent of the haying lands have already been mown.

However, by no means is this the situation in all areas. The facts indicate that the leaders and specialists of a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, under the pretext of increasing their bulk, commenced procuring their feed at a late date,

they are overlooking the best periods and the quality of their forage is already declining. At the present time, a number of farms are failing to undertake the measures required for correcting the existing situation and overcoming the lag that has developed.

A portion of the feed harvesting equipment is lying idle owing to various problems, organizational difficulties and the untimely transporting of the feed. Many units are being employed in one shift and not for the complete period of daylight. Efficient technical servicing of the machines and mechanisms in the field has not been organized. Throughout the republic as a whole, the potential for mowing rates is being utilized only 55 percent, for hay procurements -- 25, for grass meal -- 35 percent. On some farms, the working plans have not been corrected taking into account the ripening of the grasses and the weather, nor has a daily routine been prepared. No efficient or strict control is being exercised over the quality of the feed being procured.

These and other shortcomings, as revealed during an inspection, are taking place in Drogichinskiy, Pinskiy, Stolinskiy, Braslavskiy, Gorodokskiy, Dubrovenskiy, Rossonskiy, Zhitkovichskiy, Lel'chitskiy, Rechitskiy, Togachevskiy, Oshmyanskiy, Ostrovetskiy, Iv'yevskiy, Smorgonskiy, Borisovskiy, Krupskiy, Logoyskiy, Myadel'skiy, Goret'skiy, Kostyukovichskiy, Krichevskiy and Mstislavskiy Rayons. Here the municipal and rayon party committees failed to create an atmosphere of intolerance of shortcomings and derelictions and they are not providing timely and strict evaluations of incidents of mismanagement and indifference by the leaders and specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

All of this led to a situation throughout the republic wherein, by 14 June, only 26.4 percent of the grasses had been mown and the following products and percentages procured: hay -- 5.4, haylage -- 11.2 and grass meal -- 9.1 percent. The work rates in all oblasts are still lower than those for last year.

In particular, hay procurement work is proceeding very poorly. Flexible tactics must be employed here. Full use must be made of each good hour of working time. For the preparation of hay during periods of inclement weather, extensive use should be made of forced ventilation units, frame-rakes, sheds and all auxiliary facilities. At the same time, haylage should be laid away in a more active manner, with all of the technological requirements being observed. Meanwhile, many farms have not taken advantage of these opportunities and for all practical purposes have not even commenced procuring their hay.

The preparation of dehydrated feed is not being carried out in a satisfactory manner. More than one half of the available drying units are not included in the work being carried out in Ivanovskiy, Braslavskiy, Rechitskiy, Dyatlovskiy, Ostrovetskiy, Oshmyanskiy and other rayons. In many instances, the AVM units are not being utilized throughout the entire daylight period of the day, but rather they lie idle owing to a lack of fodder. The daily output of each unit does not exceed 1.5-2 tons.

On a number of farms, insufficient attention is being given to the quality of the feed being procured. Progressive technologies are being introduced into operations very slowly: on many farms the hay is being prepared using the traditional method of field drying in gang-mows and without turning over and this results in

nutrient losses. In many instances the haylage is being placed in storage without preliminary sun-drying of the grasses or silage -- and with no preservatives being used. The schedules for filling up the haylage towers and silage trenches are dragged out. The work of the feed and veterinary laboratories has not been organized properly; they are not exercising efficient control over the quality of the feed being procured. Feed losses are being tolerated during the loading and transporting of the grassy bulk in poorly equipped trailers and motor vehicles.

At many kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the work of the feed harvesting detachments and teams has still not been organized. The daily tasks of the machine operators and other participants in the grass harvesting and feed procurement work have not been defined. The moral and material incentive measures are not aimed at achieving over-fulfillment of the output norms or obtaining high quality feed.

Each day a portion of the feed harvesting machines lies idle owing to a lack of spare parts, weak technical servicing and inefficient work by the engineering personnel of the farms and Sel'khoztekhnika associations.

These and other shortcomings result from the fact that the problems concerned with the timely harvesting of grasses and procuring high quality feed have still not become the object of daily concern and attention by the party organizations and soviet and agricultural organs. Such a situation is intolerable and must be corrected immediately.

The situation at each kolkhoz and sovkhos must be analyzed thoroughly and a complex of measures must be planned and implemented for intensifying the rates for the haying and feed procurement work. The work must be organized in a manner such that the first cutting of grasses is completed prior to 1 July.

The solving of this urgent task requires that each kolkhoz and sovkhos utilize its available logistical resources in a thrifty manner. In those areas where this has still not been done, the equipment should be assigned to permanent detachments and teams and conditions should be created for highly productive operation of the equipment throughout the entire daylight period. The machines should be operated using only the flow-line group method. Reliable technical servicing for all machines and mechanisms must be organized on each farm. Strict controls must be established in all areas over the operation of each unit and the fulfillment of their daily and 24-hour tasks must. Special importance is being attached to launching an extensive socialist competition for achieving the highest results in the harvesting and procurement of feed.

The farm leaders and specialists are under an obligation to maneuver the equipment in a flexible manner and to organize all work such that it is carried out as part of an overall complex of operations, at high rates and under all types of weather conditions, while at the same time selecting the best procurement technologies.

The rain which fell in all areas has created fine conditions for obtaining rich yields of sown and natural grasses from a second cutting. Importance is being attached at the present time to implementing an entire complex of agrotechnical measures concerned with tending these lands and applying top dressings to them in a timely manner, using liquid ammonia, liquid organic and other types of fertilizers.

In addition to the complete mobilization and rational use of the technical equipment and improving the discipline and responsibility of the personnel of

kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the highly efficient use of their working time and labor resources, use should be made for feed procurement purposes of the entire rural population and also the residents of cities and rayon centers. Based upon the experience of past years, they should be employed primarily for harvesting grasses from the floodplains of rivers, from forest glades, from waterlogged sectors and from other areas where the use of equipment is impossible.

The party and professional trade union organizations must display proper concern for the personnel participating in the feed procurement work and they must create the proper working conditions for them. The results of the competition and the fulfillment of tasks by the detachments, teams, each machine operator and each participant in the "green harvest" must be summarized on a daily basis, the experience of leading workers should receive wide dissemination and the forms and methods of their labor should be revealed and publicized.

Exceptional concentration, organizational ability and discipline are required from all those participating in the feed procurement campaign. During the grass harvesting period, the party committees, soviet and agricultural organs and the leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes must create an atmosphere of high labor intensity and do everything possible to ensure the successful fulfillment of the plans for accumulating feed and establish a firm foundation for increasing the production of meat, milk and other livestock products and in this manner make their own contribution towards carrying out the food program and fulfilling the decisions handed down during the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU.

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LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

IMPORTANCE OF FEED QUALITY IN BELORUSSIAN SSR STRESSED

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 1

/Article: "Maximum Attention To Quality"/

/Excerpts/ An inspection has revealed that not all of the republic's kolkhozes or sovkhoses are devoting proper attention to the quality of the feed. Losses are being tolerated in those areas where the production technology is being violated, the grass harvesting schedules are being dragged out owing to irrational distribution of the technical and transport equipment, where the fodder is lying for extended periods of time in the vicinity of the drying units, where the grasses are being placed in trenches from which last year's residues have yet to be removed, where poor tamping down is being carried out and so forth.

The selection of a particular technology must be determined based upon the logistical base available at each farm and upon the weather conditions prevailing during the work periods. In one instance, a preference could be shown for the procurement of hay, in another -- for laying in haylage and in still another -- silage. The quality of the hay, for example, is dependent mainly upon how rapidly the mown grasses dry out. Unfortunately, in some areas they lie for long periods of time in gang-mows without being turned over. And this leads to losses in quality.

Units for the forced ventilation of hay are being employed in a very poor manner on a number of farms, despite the fact that great expenditures are not required. The quality of the hay prepared using this method improves sharply. The leaves and raceme are retained almost completely, the yield of feed units per hectare increases by 28 percent, digestible protein -- by 37 and carotene -- by twofold. Meanwhile, the procurement of hay throughout the republic by means of forced ventilation still amounts to only approximately 40,000 tons, or 10 times less than the amount possible. In particular, this method is being employed only weakly on a majority of the farms in Vitebskaya and Mogilevskaya Oblasts.

As is known, quality control is carried out by feed laboratories. Many of them are performing their work in a fine manner. Feed samples are being selected on an efficient basis and they are being delivered for analysis in Volozhinskiy, Kopyl'skiy, Myadel'skiy, Nesvizhskiy and Tolochinskiy Rayons. These samples are being delivered on a daily basis by transport organizations of the agroindustrial complex. A special schedule has been established for them.

In Lyubanskiy and Nesvizhskiy Rayons, the results of inspections carried out on the farms are reported in accordance with a selector. From time to time the

deliveries of samples in Krupskiy, Pukhovichskiy and Smolevichskiy Rayons are being disrupted, since the vehicles required for this purpose are either being allocated on an irregular basis or not at all.

The feed analyses have shown that on farms in Brestskaya Oblast 7 percent of the silage bulk is of low-grade quality, in Gomel'skaya Oblast -- 5 percent and the same holds true for grass meal.

All of these technological violations lead to a sharp reduction in the nutritional value of the feed. The situation requires raising the responsibility of all personnel for the quality of the feed. A situation cannot be tolerated wherein some farms are not having the feed they procure checked in laboratories, but rather they are carrying out their feed production work blindly. In Vitebskaya Oblast, studies have been carried out on only 28 percent of the hay, 32 percent of the haylage, 21 percent of the silage bulk and 29 percent of the grass meal procured. A similar situation prevails in Grodnenskaya Oblast.

A firm rule must be followed in all areas: samples must be selected for analysis on a daily basis, the results obtained should be quickly reported to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, they should be publicized extensively and appropriate measures undertaken. In a recently published editorial article entitled "All Effort in Behalf of Feed Procurements," approved by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, the important tasks of the day with regard to the harvesting of grasses were clearly set forth. They must be carried out in a very strict manner in each oblast, rayon, kolkhoz and sovkhos.

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LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

LIVESTOCK FEED PRODUCTION, PROCUREMENT WORK IN BELORUSSIAN SSR REVIEWED

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 Jun 82 p 1

/Article: "Good Organization -- A Guarantee for Success"/

/Excerpts/ During the past few days, warm and dry weather has prevailed throughout the republic in all areas. This has required a maximum acceleration in the feed procurement rates. Many farms are doing just this and thus the required degree of tension is being created for the "green harvest" and positive results are being obtained.

A majority of the farms in Grodnenskiy, Volkovysskiy, Zel'venskiy, Svislochskiy, Nesvizhskiy, Slutskiy, Zhabinkovskiy, Brestskiy and certain other rayons are making proper use of their internal resources and organizing the labor of their personnel in an efficient manner.

However, just as in the past, the feed procurement rates continue to remain extremely low, thus testifying to the lack of organization and indifference on the part of a significant portion of the kolkhoz and sovkhos leaders.

The grass mowing rates for the republic as a whole are not exceeding 3.2-3.7 percent, compared to a required rate of 5.7-6 percent. In particular, the grasses are being harvested very slowly on farms in Vitebskaya and Minskaya Oblasts, where only 31.5-47.4 percent of the areas have been cut down. Moreover, the rates in Minskaya Oblast are not only not being increased but in fact they are decreasing. The average daily volume of mown grass areas here decreased following 15 June to 10,300 hectares, compared to 12,000 during the preceding five-day period and it decreased by 2,900 hectares in Gomel'skaya Oblast.

Just as in the past, a large pause has developed between the mowing and harvesting of the grasses. In each oblast, one third of the mown area has not been harvested and in Vitebskaya Oblast -- 45 percent.

All of this results from the fact that the equipment is in unsatisfactory condition. Many feed harvesting machines are lying idle. Time-study observations have shown that owing to various organizational discrepancies and technical faults the operational time of feed harvesting machines at the kolkhozes imeni Lenin in Buda-Koshelevskiy Rayon, XXI S'yezd KPSS in Rechitskiy Rayon and the Gorodishche Sovkhos in Shklovskiy Rayon amounts to no more than 4-5 hours daily.

In a number of areas the instructions set forth in the editorial article entitled "All Effort in Behalf of Feed Procurement" for organizing work in a complex in all types of weather and concerning the selection of the best technological variants are not being carried out. Hay procurements are completely inadequate, despite the fact that forced ventilation units are available. Very poor use is being made of AVM units.

On a number of farms, crude violations of the feed procurement technology are being tolerated. At the Oktyabr'skaya Revolyutsiya Kolkhoz in Dzerzhinskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Kalinin and 50 Let Oktyabrya Kolkhoz in Pinskiy Rayon and at the Logoz Sovkhoz in Logoyskiy Rayon, grasses having a moisture content of 65-70 percent are being harvested directly and shown in the accounting reports as haylage. At the kolkhozes Zhdanov and Volosovichi in Lepel'skiy Rayon, the grass cut down for hay purposes is not being turned over and, as a result, it is not drying out in a uniform manner and it is losing its quality.

In a number of areas, just as in the past, proper attention is not being given to inspecting in a timely manner the quality of the feed being procured.

A study of feed in Vitebskaya Oblast was organized in a very unsatisfactory manner. The laboratories are few in number and not capable of coping with the task at hand. These problems must be solved on an urgent basis by the agricultural administration of the Vitebskaya Oblast Executive Committee.

The situation that has developed in feed production requires immediate intervention by the agricultural organs in organizing work at each kolkhoz and sovkhoz. They must make up for lost time as rapidly as possible and ensure that the haying and feed procurement operations are carried out at rates which will ensure the completion of these operations within the established periods.

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LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

MIXED FEED PRODUCTION PROBLEMS IN UZBEK SSR

Tashkent EKONOMIKA I ZHIZN' in Russian No 5, May 82 pp 55-56

Article by F. Rizayeva, candidate of economic sciences: "Methods for Raising the Efficiency of the Mixed Feed Industry"/

Text The output of the mixed feed industry constitutes an inalienable part of the overall feed base for livestock production. The consumers of this output include all branches of the republic's livestock production operations -- cattle husbandry, pig farming, poultry production and fish-pond culture, all of which furnish more than 33 percent of the gross agricultural output of Uzbekistan.

In recent years, livestock production has developed at an especially intensive rate. New state, kolkhoz and inter-kolkhoz livestock production complexes for the production of milk and meat and also poultry factories are under construction, while existing ones are being expanded. At the present time, for example, there are 150 dairy livestock complexes in operation in the republic maintaining more than 84,000 cows, 14 state pig-raising farms having approximately 370,000 pigs, 50 complexes and sites for the fattening of large-horned cattle and sheep and 41 poultry farms, including 15 specializing in egg production.

A noticeable increase has taken place in the production of livestock husbandry products and yet the population's requirements are by no means being satisfied adequately on the basis of local resources. Improvements in the branch are definitely being restrained by the weak development of the mixed feed industry.

In 1980, 2.5 million tons of mixed feed were required to satisfy the needs of the republic's livestock production operations.

Meanwhile, the mixed feed enterprises of the Ministry of Procurements for the Uzbek SSR possessed production capabilities for the production of hundreds of thousands of tons of this output, that is, 1.6 times less than the requirements.

Owing to the shortage of mixed feed, the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses has to feed their livestock milled grain that had not been enriched with protein-vitamin additives. This led to an over-expenditure of feed, a reduction in the productivity of the livestock and poultry and this in turn brought about an increase in the cost of the final products.

Special attention is presently being given to raising the proportion of mixed feed in the feed balance structure. Considerable funds are being allocated for new

construction and for the technical re-equipping of active mixed feed enterprises. A Main Administration for the Mixed Feed Industry has been created attached to the Ministry of Procurements for the Uzbek SSR.

It was in 1959 that the mixed feed industry in our republic began to develop as an independent branch. Since that time, 15 mixed feed plants having modern production technologies have been placed in operation. The mixed feed is now being produced on the basis of eight recipes (instead of four), with the introduction of 10-12 ingredients (instead of 3-4) and it is being enriched with vitamins and antibiotics.

However, there are still many problems concerned with the development of the mixed feed industry. Despite the fact that the livestock production requirements for mixed feed are being satisfied by only 60 percent, new capabilities are being introduced into operations very slowly, only weak solutions are being found for the problems concerned with supplying the enterprises with the necessary raw material resources and disproportions are being observed in the distribution of these resources and production capabilities.

In the interest of raising the efficiency of the branch, we consider it advisable to combine the mixed feed enterprises with the grain products enterprises. This promises to produce great results. It is known that milling enterprises, during the processing of grain, obtain approximately 20 percent siftings and feed waste products, which are valuable raw materials for the mixed feed industry.

There is still another rather considerable reserve that is attracting attention. And there are also other advantages. When milling and mixed feed enterprises are located on the same territory, the transfer over to production of siftings and waste products is carried out using mechanized lines. Thus a number of operations are eliminated: transporting, loading and unloading work and the packaging and unpackaging of the indicated types of raw materials. A reduction takes place in capital investments for the construction of individual mixed feed enterprises, since the expenses for installing auxiliary and service facilities are less, facilities such as the elevator-storehouse and energy and repair economies, spur tracks, receiving and dispatching units, water supply, sewerage and so forth.

With the development of the mixed feed industry, the republic's grain products system became multi-branch in nature. Compared to 1960 when the proportion (in terms of production volume) of mixed feed industry enterprises in the grain products system was only 13.8 percent, by 1980 it had increased to more than 35 percent. Moreover, the production of goods at the mixed feed enterprises increased by a factor of 12 during those 20 years.

Over the past 20 years, the mixed feed enterprises accounted for more than 21 percent of the total amount of profit obtained through the grain products system. For each ton of product processed, the enterprises of the milling industry obtained an average of 8.2 rubles of profit and the mixed feed enterprises -- 9.5 rubles, or 1.3 rubles more. The effectiveness for the production of mixed feed is 12 percent higher than that for the milling-groats industry.

As is known, our livestock production operations will develop at an accelerated tempo in the future. Thus the requirements for mixed feed will be incomparably greater. The future requirements for mixed feed have been determined based upon

data on growth in the number of livestock and poultry and taking into account the existing norms for the consumption of concentrated feed. The computations indicate that the existing capabilities of the mixed feed enterprises are extremely inadequate and that the production of mixed feed must be doubled. This requires the construction and placing in operation of several mixed feed plants.

Naturally, considerable capital investments are required. However, these investments can be reduced considerably by properly distributing the mixed feed enterprises throughout the republic and locating them as close as possible to the consumers of the products and the sources of the raw materials. Moreover, special consideration should be given to the deficit production capabilities of enterprises of the mixed feed industry in a particular region; the possibility of combining a mixed feed plant with a mill and to the waste products of production which can be used as a component in the production of feed.

When selecting the site for the construction of a mixed feed enterprise, consideration should be given beyond any doubt to the mixed feed requirements of the sovkhozes, kolkhozes, poultry factories and other specialized livestock production farms falling within the sphere of the particular enterprise.

When we consider the high effectiveness of the centralized transporting of mixed feed in special feed carriers, then the need for organizing an enterprise in the republic for the production of such carriers becomes readily apparent.

The construction of new enterprises exerts a definite effect on their distribution from the standpoint of economic regions. Through a reduction in the proportion of mixed feed produced in the Fergana and southwestern economic regions, a twofold increase takes place in such production in the Amudar'ya region, with the branch being created anew in the Surkhandar'inskaya region.

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LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

CORN CULTIVATION PROBLEMS IN GOMEL'SKAYA OBLAST

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 21 May 82 p 2

/Article by I. Solenov, chief of the Agricultural Administration of the Gomel'skaya Oblast Executive Committee, Belorussian SSR/

/Excerpts/ This year, with the oblast's livestock breeders intending to increase considerably their production of milk and meat, last year's experience in the cultivation of corn is of considerable importance. We are expanding the area for this valuable forage crop by another 29,000 hectares and thus raising it to 80,000 hectares, or 9.3 percent of the arable land. We plan to obtain 300 quintals of fodder with ears of milky-waxy and waxy ripeness from each hectare. And for the very first time we will raise corn for grain on an area of 22,400 hectares.

The cultivation of corn for grain using the technology of leading farms in the neighboring Chernigovskaya Oblast will make it possible to obtain a considerably quantity of grain forage for pig farming. This year we expect to obtain, for the very first time, approximately 80,000 tons of corn grain. The oblast's scientific-practical conference on feed production has become a fine school for many specialists.

A great amount of work has been performed by the fertility detachments. They have applied no less than 60 tons of organic and 330 kilograms of active mineral fertilizer to each hectare of corn. We are applying noticeably more liquid nitrogen fertilizer in behalf of this crop and we are expanding its sowings to 51,000 hectares, while using raised dosages of simasine.

Nevertheless the results of the work being carried out at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are reducing to a considerable degree the problems of a supply nature. For example, let us take the waterproofing of the seed. In four of the oblast's rayons, stations have been installed for preparing a waterproofing solution, which subsequently is delivered to the areas in containers. Two to three base farms in each rayon are treating the seed with a protective film, not only for themselves but also for their neighbors. Such specialization is fully justified. Unfortunately however, there is a shortage of chemicals. We require 80 tons of technical chloroform for preparing the waterproofing solution and only 20 tons are available; another 15 tons are expected to be delivered during the second quarter. The farms lack highly productive concrete mixers for carrying out this operation. Moreover, such rationalization is a forced measure. It is considerably more reliable and cheaper to cover the seed with a protective film at the corn grading plants.

It is very difficult and on some farms it is simply impossible to adhere to the optimum sowing periods. In order to sow the corn in just 8-10 working days, the oblast requires 540 corn sowing machines and we have only 320 at our disposal. Yes and the pneumatic SUPN-8 sowing machines that are being delivered do not ensure uniform sowing of the seed. The farms are forced into re-equipping their plant sowing units. Such innovations should ideally be carried out not by means of a semi-primitive method, but rather by using the same production line which produced the machine.

The farms obtain their highest corn yields and cheapest silage when the crop is cultivated as a single-crop system alongside the farms. However, such fields must be treated with simasine prior to sowing so as to ensure that weeds do not choke out the seedlings. Here again there is a shortage of simasine. The situation is the same in a number of other oblasts in Belorussia. We believe that this is clearly abnormal and we request the country's Ministry of Agriculture and Soyuzsel'khozkhimiya to provide the republic with effective assistance. Indeed, it is clearly a case of the expenditures being miserly and the advantages or profit -- in tens and hundreds of tons of additional milk and meat.

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LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

COMPLEX OF MEASURES FOR TENDING SEED PLANTS IN BELORUSSIAN SSR

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Apr 82 p 2

Article by V. Pavlinova, candidate of agricultural sciences and senior scientific worker at the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Land Reclamation and Water Management; Ye. Chayev, head of the Department of Perennial Grasses and Meadow Culture at the Belorussian Scientific Research Institute of Farming; G. Dubina, deputy chief of Sortsemprom for the Belorussian SSR/

Excerpts Owing to the fact that the weather conditions were not altogether favorable during the winter and spring periods, a number of urgent measures must be carried out if high yields of perennial grass seed are to be obtained.

In a majority of the rayons in Vitebskaya, Mogilevskaya and a number of rayons in Minskaya Oblast the depth of the snow cover reached 30-60 centimeters, while the depth to which the soil froze was minimal. An inspection revealed that on some clover seed tracts, especially those adjoining tracts of forest land, considerable losses were sustained as a result of plants perishing under the snow cover. Partial perishing of the plants due to abrasion caused by ice crust was also observed on some farms in the northern zone of the republic.

On the whole, the wintering of leguminous grasses turned out to be more favorable in the southern rayons, with winter-kill being observed only in individual areas. Here the plant growth had already commenced by approximately 1 April. However, sharp fluctuations in the nighttime and daytime temperatures during the first 10 days in April (from minus 1-3 degrees at night to plus 15-17 during the day) caused leaf damage and plant destruction in some areas.

What should be done at the present time? First of all, each clover field intended to be used for seed purposes should once again be inspected in detail. In some areas there are centers of clover plant destruction. These tracts should ideally be left for feed purposes, with a companion crop of annual rye grass being added. In such instances, areas earlier intended for feed purposes should be used for the cultivation of seed. If the seed plants are characterized by a more dense stand of plants, a preference should be shown for those tracts having an average nutrient content in the soil (15-17 milligrams of phosphorus and potassium per 100 grams of soil).

On those tracts where plants perished beneath the snow and where the seed sowings wintered with great plant bulk, and this led to strong colonization of the plantings

by mice and to an increase in the number of their nests, harrowing should be carried out immediately and mineral fertilizer top dressings applied.

Work commences this spring with regard to carrying out seed sowings for the purpose of obtaining seed for next year. Thus, on each clover-growing farm, clover seed plants should be planted on no less than 15 percent of the mowing area of a farm. This requires first of all the selection of tracts which ideally have a southern slope and soil with an average phosphorus and potassium content.

The timely and correct use of the recommended complex of measures for tending seed plants during the spring period will make it possible for each farm to obtain high yields of perennial grass seed.

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LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

BELORUSSIAN SSR LIVESTOCK FEED PRODUCTION, SPRING FIELD WORK REVIEW

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jun 82 p 1

/Article: "Time Is of the Essence"/

/Excerpts/ Many kolkhoz and sovkhos leaders and specialists have still not rejected the vicious practice of waiting for the fodder to "grow" still more and thus they are unable to harvest their sown perennial grasses along a broad front. At the same time, this precludes the possibility of procuring high quality feed.

Practically one out of every ten farms in Grodnenskaya Oblast and 30-40 percent of those in Mogilevskaya, Minskaya and Vitebskaya Oblasts have not yet commenced their hay mowing operations. In view of this year's summer conditions, such a situation cannot be viewed as being normal.

Work is unfolding very slowly in Shchuchinskiy, Novogrudskiy, Lidskiy, Iz'yevskiy, Baranovichskiy, Drogichinskiy, Ivanovskiy, Lyakhovichskiy, Pinskiy, Mozyrskiy, Slutskiy, Soligorskiy, Starodorozhskiy and Kopyl'skiy Rayons. Indeed, last year at this time practically all of the farms had already completed their feed procurement work. This year, for one reason or another, the commencement of the hay making period has been postponed in a number of areas. And it is by no means an accident that, for the republic as a whole, considerably less forage has been laid away than was the case by this same date last year. For example, haylage -- a twofold reduction.

The situation with regard to the preparation of grass meal is rather bad. As yet, more than one half of the drying units have still not joined in the work in Mogilevskaya, Minskaya and Grodnenskaya Oblasts. And in Vitebskaya Oblast, 6-7 AVM's out of every 10 are lying idle, despite the fact that adequate raw materials for the production of green concentrates are to be found on each farm.

Commencing with the very first days, a large pause has developed between the mowing and harvesting of the grasses.

These and other shortcomings in the procurement of feed are explained to a considerable degree by weak control being exercised over the organization of work out on the haying fields in the various rayons by the oblast agricultural administrations.

At the same time, many examples could be cited of work being organized in a skilful manner out on the republic's meadows. In the interest of harvesting the grasses

as rapidly as possible and preventing a reduction in the nutritional value of the feed, measures were undertaken at the Kolkhoz Pamyat' Il'icha in Brestskiy Rayon, for example, to lay in haylage in three storage facilities simultaneously. The hay is prepared using the method of forced ventilation. All eight drying units in this rayon have been included in the work. Two mechanized feed procurement detachments were created. The equipment is being utilized in a highly productive manner.

A number of farms in Dokshitskiy Rayon are not waiting for the grasses to ripen completely, but rather they are procuring their raw materials from non-agricultural lands and producing grass meal.

At the present time, the task of the local party, soviet and agricultural organs consists of immediately correcting the status of affairs in those areas where obvious shortcomings are being observed in the organization of feed procurement operations. All technical and human resources available at each kolkhoz and sovkhoz must be included on an urgent basis in the grass harvesting work. The mowing must be carried out during the best periods. The quality of the feed and the possibility of obtaining full-value second cuttings are dependent upon this being done.

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LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

FEED PROCUREMENT WORKER INCENTIVES

Supplemental Wage System Outlined

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 4

/Article by R. Bogdan-Blakitnyy, deputy chief of the Main Administration for Labor and Social Problems of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture: "For Feed Procurement Specialists"

/Text In 1980 the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the decree entitled "Additional Measures for Increasing the Production of Coarse and Succulent Feed During 1980 and Improving Its Quality." This decree introduced a number of additional measures for issuing material incentives for increasing the production and improving the quality of the feed being procured. These material incentive measures have been extended for the 1981-1985 period and they are directed mainly towards achieving the following goals:

...first of all -- to achieve a considerable increase in the production and an improvement in the quality of the feed being procured. Towards this end, greater incentives are now being offered to the workers than was earlier the case;

...secondly -- to convert over to payments for individual operations in the harvesting of feed, to the lump wage payment system -- per ton of hay, silage or haylage procured, that is, to introduce once again collective contracts with payments being made for the finished product;

...thirdly -- to raise the responsibility and material interest of leading workers and farm specialists in increasing the production of high quality feed.

The increase in material interest in obtaining high quality feed is expressed in the fact that today the amount of the additional payment for quality and the schedules for carrying out the work of cultivating forage crops has been raised by one and a half times, that is, whereas earlier the amount of this additional payment could not exceed the monthly wage of a worker, today this amount has been raised to one and a half times the monthly wage -- to the point where it is on a par with that for row crops.

An increase has also taken place in the amount of the raised payment for the harvesting of forage crops. Whereas prior to 1980 the raised payment for tractor and machine operators for harvesting forage crops, with the exception of the

nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR, increased by 60 percent during the first 10 days of mass harvesting work on farms in Siberia, the Far East, the virgin land regions of Kazakhstan, the Urals and the Volga region and by 30 percent on farms in other regions, today this raised payment is being increased by 100 and 60 percent respectively upon the condition that the feed being procured is of 1st or 2d class, that is, the harvesting of forage crops in terms of its importance is on a par with the harvesting of grain and other important agricultural crops.

In view of the fact that priority is being given to the lump wage payment system -- for the final product and not payments for individual operations by types and work volumes and, moreover, a lump wage payment not simply for a ton of hay, silage or haylage, but for a ton of such output with the quality of the feed being taken into account -- the decree stipulates the grade and quality called for in the feed, such that when computing the lump wage rate for a ton of hay, silage, haylage or other feed, in addition to the wage fund for the planned volume of work for harvesting the crops, the total amount of the additional payment for quality and the periods for carrying out the work and the total amount of the raised payment for harvesting the crops should be included. Moreover, It has been proposed that the amount of the additional payment for quality and the periods for carrying out the work and also the amounts of the raised payment for harvesting the crops be differentiated depending upon the quality (grade) of the feed procured.

These conditions are making it possible, when computing the lump wage payment rates for a ton of hay, silage, haylage or other feeds, to differentiate the amounts of the additional payment for quality and work periods and the raised payment for harvesting the crops and thus the lump wage payment rate for a ton of 1st class feed will be twice as high as the lump wage payment rate for a ton of low grade feed.

The recommendations for wages for workers for procuring feed, depending upon the quality of the feed, were approved by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and coordinated with the USSR State Committee for Labor and the Central Committee of the Professional Trade Union for Agricultural Workers. These recommendations stipulate that the lump wage payment rate for a ton of feed, taking into account its quality (grade), is determined based upon a 100 percent rate for the wage fund, computed in accordance with the planned volume of work for procuring (harvesting) feed, the total amount of the additional payment for quality and the periods for carrying out the work, the total amount of the raised payment and the planned cropping power for the forage crops. In those instances where brigades and detachments (teams) do not grow forage crops but engage only in the procurement of feed, the rate for a ton of feed, taking into account its quality, is determined based not upon the planned but rather upon the specific cropping power. The lump wage payment rate for a ton of feed, taking the quality into account, is determined according to each cutting.

The additional payment for quality and the periods for carrying out the work is included in the wage fund, on the basis of which the lump wage payment rate is determined in the following amounts (in percentages of the total amount of the wage fund for a planned volume of feed procurement work): for 1st class feed -- 60 percent, 2d class -- 40 and 3d class -- 20 percent.

The raised payment is included in the wage fund for computing the lump wage payment rate, based upon the fact that during the first 10 days of mass harvest

operations the wages for tractor and machine operators engaged in procuring feed in Siberia, the Far East, the virgin land regions of Kazakhstan, the Urals, Volga region and the nonchernozem zone of the RSFSR are carried out at rates increased by 100 percent and in the remaining regions -- by 60 percent, upon the condition that 1st and 2d class feed is procured. During the remaining days of the harvest, but for a limited period, the rates are increased by 50 and 30 percent respectively.

Here the amount of the raised payment is differentiated depending upon the quality (grade) of the feed.

The computations with the workers of brigades and detachments (teams), in accordance with the lump wage payment rates, are carried out following the delivery and crediting of feed and when a document is available on the results of a feed analysis for quality.

When issuing wages to the workers of brigades, detachments and teams in accordance with lump wage payment rates, for a ton of feed and taking into account its quality (prior to a computation according to the lump wage payment rate), it is best to employ a time-rate (non-schedule) advance for workers for time worked on a piece rate basis for the 3d and 4th categories. For 1st and 2d class tractor and machine operators, the bonus for class category is computed in the appropriate amounts based upon a time-rate advance.

Various methods are available for distributing group earnings among the members of a team, detachment or brigade: proportional to a time-rate or piece-rate advance payment; proportional to the time worked and taking into account the contribution made by each worker to the group work results.

In solving the problem of material interest of workers in raising the quality of the feed being procured, special importance must be attached to the resources available in the material incentive funds at each sovkhos. Ideally, when developing the conditions for awarding bonuses to workers for procuring feed, a definite amount of the bonus should be paid directly per ton of 1st or 2d class feed, differentiated in conformity with their nutritional qualities.

Remuneration Determined by Quality

Moscow SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO ROSSII in Russian No 5, May 82 pp 28-29

/Article by V. Filimonov, chief of the Department for the Organization of Labor and Wages of the Main Production Administration for Agriculture of the Moscow Oblast Executive Committee and M. Mikhalina, candidate of economic sciences: "Concern for the Quality of the Feed"/

/Text In increasing the production of feed and raising its quality, great importance is attached to the issuing of material incentives. As a rule, the wages for workers engaged in feed procurement work are paid out according to a lump wage payment rate per ton of hay, silage, haylage or other feed procured, which is accepted on the basis of documents and credited by a farm's bookkeeper with the quality (grade) of the feed being taken into account.

The lump wage payment rate can be computed for a detachment or a team. The task for a collective is best issued during the procurement of haylage, silage or minced hay -- for each trench; artificially dried and green feed -- for 2 weeks; scattered hay -- for the planned period for procuring it.

When composing the task, one should define the specific fields and tracts from which the bulk will be taken and added to a trench, the transporting distance, the group of roads and the output norms for the types of work. For recording fulfillment of the work volumes, the expenditures of working time and for computing wages, it is recommended that use be made of a summary report on the work of the detachment and also the accounting sheet for the particular types of feed procured.

The lump wage payment rate must be computed separately for each cutting at the rate of 100 percent of the wage fund (computed based upon the planned volume of feed procurement work), with an additional payment for quality and the periods in which the work was carried out and a raised payment.

The additional payment is used in the following amounts: for 1st class feed -- 60 percent, 2d class -- 40 and 3d class -- 20 percent of the wage fund. The raised payment is computed in the following manner. For the first 10 days in the mass harvesting of forage crops which ripen during the same periods, the payment for tractor and machine operators is made at rates increased by 100 percent. For the next 5 days -- in like manner as for non-fulfillment of the output norm -- a 50 percent bonus. In addition, the amount of the payment is dependent upon the quality (grade) of the feed.

Thus, hay procurement operations were organized in this manner last year at the Smychka Sovkhoz in Zagorskiy Rayon. The perennial grass procurement work was carried out by two detachments, each containing 11-13 workers. The lump wage payment rate was established in the amount of 2.38 rubles. This rate was raised depending upon the fulfillment of the seasonal tasks. If the task was fulfilled from 25 to 40 percent -- by 25 percent, from 40 to 60 -- by 50 and greater than 60 -- by 100 percent.

Such a method of computations proved to be of assistance in completing the hay harvesting work during the best agrotechnical periods. Moreover, more than 60 percent of the hay was of 1st or 2d grade quality. At the same time, labor expenditures were reduced by 5,500 man-hours in harvesting the hay and a savings of almost 1,000 rubles was realized in the wage fund.

The experience of many farms in the oblast reveals that the best results are being achieved in those areas where material incentive measures are being employed in close coordination with the final results. It was more than 10 years ago that kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Moscow region began issuing additional payments for the quality of the feed procured, with the feed procurement workers being provided with from 20 to 60 percent additional wages depending upon the results of laboratory analyses. But time has underscored a shortcoming of this system. The agricultural chemical laboratories are unable to ensure efficient analysis work. In turn, this has delayed the issuing of incentives. And it has even turned out at times that, for work carried out during the summer months, the additional payments were not made until late in the autumn or even in the winter. This obviously has lowered the effectiveness of the material incentives program.

In recent years, visual evaluations have been used for computing the additional payments for feed quality. The criteria for such evaluations were developed at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Feed imeni V.R. Vil'yams. For example, here are the indicators and amounts which are taken into account in connection with hay procurements.

Grass harvesting phase	Points	Coloring of grasses	Points	Hay procurements	Points
Budding of pulse and heading of grain crops	3	Green of cereal grass hay and brownish tint for clover hay	3	Hay pressed or dried by means of forced ventilation, cleaned, stored in hay barns, towers, in thoroughly covered ricks or stacks on farms, covered with straw or plastic	3
Commencement of blossoming of leguminous grasses	2	Weakly faded	2		
Complete blossoming of leguminous grasses	1	Whitish, faded	1	Ibid, but with some negligible technological violations	2
Later phases of development	-1			Dusty hay, stored in carelessly packed ricks	1

The quality of the feed is determined by the total number of points. If the total is 8-9 points, the hay is considered to be of 1st class quality, 6-7 points lowers the quality to satisfactory and the bulk is rated as being of 2d or 3d class quality; 4-5 points -- the hay is non-graded; 3 points or less -- rejected material.

Committees consisting of zooveterinarians, agronomists, managers of detachments and brigades and representatives of professional trade union organizations are created on the farms for the purpose of determining the quality of the feed. After the feed has been in storage for 10 days, the committee determines its quality and formulates a document. Based upon this document, an additional payment is made to those workers who participated in procuring the feed.

The improvements realized in the issuing of material incentives have enabled many farms to raise the quality of their forage. During the difficult year of 1981, practically all of the feed procured at sovkhoses and kolkhoses in Odintsovskiy Rayon met the requirements for the higher grades of quality. As a result, an average of 1,550 quintals of milk were produced throughout the rayon for every 100 hectares of agricultural land. Again this year, having an ample supply of good quality feed at their disposal, the farms are increasing their production of milk.

The example of the Kommunarks State Breeding Plant in Leninskiy Rayon is rather instructive in this regard. There are more than 8,000 head of large-horned cattle

on the farm, of which number more than 4,000 are cows. Despite the fact that only a limited area of arable land is available here, nevertheless 5,000-6,000 feed units are being obtained from each hectare. By skilfully employing progressive technologies and material incentives in carrying out its feed procurement work, the farm is preventing delays from taking place in the harvesting of the forage. In 1981, during the best periods, more than 26,000 tons of silage and 3,000 tons of haylage were placed in storage and 5,300 tons of hay and 6,200 tons of root crops procured. By keeping the herd fully supplied with high quality feed, the farm is able to produce 3,500 quintals of milk on just 100 hectares of agricultural land at a production cost of 21 rubles each. This determined the success of the branch. Last year a profit of 1.7 million rubles was realized from the sale of milk.

The successes achieved by the livestock breeders are to a large degree promoted by the practice of awarding bonuses to leading workers and specialists for having increased the production of feed: for each percent of increase in the procurement of forage, compared to the average annual level achieved during the preceding 5 years, an additional payment amounting to 2 percent of the annual official salary is paid out (but no more than two monthly salaries per year per worker).

The specific amounts of the bonuses are established by a higher organization. The maximum amounts of the incentives, depending upon the quality of the feed procured, can be as follows:

Proportion of 1st and 2d class feed (in %) of overall volume of procurements (in feed units)	Amount of bonus (in official salaries)
more than 60	2
from 50 to 60	1.6
from 40 to 50	1.3
from 30 to 40	1.0
from 20 to 30	0.8
less than 20	0.5

But in the process it should be remembered that only that feed is considered for which laboratory analysis data is available.

In accordance with the proposed system, incentives can be issued to the following: the director, deputy director for feed production; chief specialists (agronomist, engineer, bookkeeper, economist); department managers; sector chiefs; senior specialists and specialists (agronomists, engineers, economists, bookkeepers), those responsible for preparing the lump wage payment rates, for computing the payments and for carrying out the feed procurement accounting work. In like manner, incentives are issued to chief and senior specialists, specialists and office workers assigned by order of a director to determine the quality of the feed. There is one rule which applies here. The leading workers and specialists of departments are awarded incentives based upon the operational results of their departments, whereas workers concerned with the management of a farm -- based upon the operational results of the farm as a whole.

Bonuses in the form of payments in kind also stimulate the development of the private plots. Three quintals of grain are issued free of charge to tractor and machine operators (who work on combines for the harvesting of silage and other

forage crops) for fulfilling their seasonal norm and for good quality work. For tractor and machine operators engaged in transporting silage and haylage bulk and club-moss -- 2.4 and for drivers of motor vehicles -- 2.1 quintals. In addition, up to 10 percent of the hay yield and silage procured and up to 20 percent of the straw can be sold at the planned production cost to those permanent sovkhos workers engaged in feed production and having their own domestic livestock. If the hay is procured from lands not deemed suitable for machine harvesting, up to 50 percent of the hay procured is issued free of charge to the workers. But no payment is made for work associated with the procurement of hay that is issued free of charge.

It should be noted that there are approximately 500,000 hectares of natural feed land in the oblast on which it is either difficult or generally impossible to employ machines. Thus, in order to utilize their potential to the maximum possible degree for augmenting the feed supplies and in addition to the issuing of payments in kind, the plans call for raised payments to be made at the following rates (depending upon quality, determined also visually):

Quality of feed	Rate per ton of hay procured with loading upon transport, in rubles
1st class	64
2d class	56
3d class	48

Thus the best results can be achieved in procuring feed: an increase in the production of forage, improved quality of such forage and lowered expenditures.

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LIVESTOCK FEED PROCUREMENT

BRIEFS

AN IMPORTANT TASK--To harvest the grasses during the phase in which the nutrient content is at its highest level: leguminous grasses -- during 10 days, grass mixtures with a predominance of timothy grass -- during 12 days, meadow fescue -- during 8 days, cock's foot -- during 6 days, and on the whole to complete the first cutting no later than 1 July. All of this will make it possible to obtain a rich second, and in a number of areas, a third cutting. /Text/ /Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jun 82 p 1/ 7026

PER HECTARE LOSSES--It should be remembered that each day's delay in carrying out the harvest work, following the optimum periods, results in a loss of from 18 to 25 kilograms of protein per hectare of cereal grass and in the case of clover -- from 40 to 50 kilograms of protein. /Text/ /Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jun 82 p 1/ 7026

URGENT MEASURES REQUIRED--Considerable alarm is being aroused by the fact that as of 7 June 14 farms in Brestskaya Oblast had still not commenced their mowing of grasses, in Vitebskaya Oblast -- 127, Minskaya Oblast -- 165 and in Mogilevskaya Oblast -- 145 farms. Urgent measures are required to correct this situation. All of the required technical and human resources must be directed towards carrying out the harvest operations. The haying program requires haste. The haying operations will not wait! /Text/ /Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jun 82 p 1/ 7026

GRASS HARVEST COMMENCES--Minsk, 1 Jun 82--On the first day of summer, the farmers of Belorussia commenced their harvest of grasses from fields which were fertilized in the spring. Roughly 2,500 all-round mechanized detachments had been formed. They have at their disposal self-propelled feed harvesting combines, mower-mincers, pick-up balers, the pool of which has increased considerably. The machine operators intend to complete the work in 15 days. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 2 Jun 82 p 1/ 7026

FEED PROCUREMENT COMPETITION--Since the very first days of the haying campaign, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Brestskaya Oblast have conducted a competition aimed at increasing the production and procurements of feed. They are striving to lay away for the winter approximately 600,000 tons of hay, more than 1 million tons of haylage, 912,000 tons of silage and 85,000 tons of dehydrated feed. No less than 19 quintals of feed units will be stored away for the winter for every standard head of livestock. /Text/ /Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 25 Jun 82 p 1/ 7026

SPRING FIELD WORK CONCERNS--Brestskaya Oblast--Warm weather prevailed towards the end of May in Brestskaya Oblast: the potatoes were growing, the rows of tomatoes were bushing out and suddenly, in the middle of June, frosts were experienced for a day or two. The haulm became blighted and turned black and many hectares of cucumbers and tomatoes perished. Certainly, there will be a crop and yet it will not be as great as that expected during the first spring days. The concerns of the farmers have increased. And now the busy harvest period is at hand. A wonderful grass crop is ready. Full advantage must be taken of every hour and day, so as to ensure that all of the grass is harvested and the farms have sufficient amounts for the winter. Concern is also being evidenced here for feed for the private plots -- mowing is being carried out on unsuitable lands: a ton of fodder per able-bodied kolkhoz member and from 500 kilograms to a ton for the family of a pensioner. This is not the case on all of the farms. Thus the professional trade union organizations of the oblast and rayons must furnish clear advice, effective recommendations and ensure control over the work. And strict punishments must be handed out to those who are unable to organize the work and leading workers should be properly encouraged. "Today it cannot be otherwise" I was told by the chairman of the oblast committee for the Professional Trade Union of Agricultural Workers I.V. Kriven', "The party has outlined an efficient program for improving the welfare of the Soviet people. And the professional trade unions, agricultural workers and others are doing everything possible to ensure fulfillment of this program. /by A. Golyayev/ /Excerpts/ /Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Jun 82 p 2/ 7026

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LIVESTOCK

REDUCED MILK YIELD, LIVESTOCK PROCUREMENT IN ESTONIA NOTED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 13 Jun 82 p 1

Article: "Assignments Should Be Fulfilled"

Text Our entire country now lives under the effect of the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which analyzed the results of development of the agroindustrial complex and determined the basic directions in the forward movement and the ways and means of realization of the food program. The fulfillment of the great tasks envisaged by the plenum should begin right now. Success will depend on how every farm and every rayon copes with current and annual assignments.

Favorable weather conditions, in practice, made it possible to complete both the sowing of grain crops and the planting of potatoes by 25 May. The preparation of grass meal was begun during the last days of May. Livestock went out to pastures during the first 10-day period of the month.

Since part of the winter wedge perished or suffered during this winter, in addition to the planned spring sowing it was necessary to resow another 30,000 hectares. However, this work was also completed everywhere during the last days of May.

To strengthen the fodder base, the areas sown with perennial and annual grass and fodder vegetable crops on kolkhozes and sovkhoses were increased as compared with last year.

Sowing laid down the foundations for a rich harvest. How much will be gathered largely depends on how the care of crops will proceed. Under this year's conditions weed control takes on special importance.

On kolkhozes and sovkhoses on 1 June, on the average, 1,278 kg of milk per cow were obtained, which was 204 kg less than during the same period last year. Livestock breeders in Rakvereskiy Rayon attained higher results than others. They obtained 1,405 kg of milk per cow (196 kg less than last year). Milk yields were lowered in all rayons. The drop was the lowest in Pylvaskiy Rayon (-54 kg) and the highest in Raplaskiy Rayon (-337 kg). Nevertheless, May was reassuring with respect to milk yields. Although the average milk yield per cow was reduced by another 29 kg (in April, as is well known, by 45 kg), in practice, last year's level was attained in Yygevaskiy, Pylvaskiy, Pyarnuskiy and Vyruskiy Rayons during the last 10-day period of May.

On 1 June 18 percent less milk was sold to the state than during the same period of 1981. Procurements were lowered in all rayons. In May 11 percent less milk was sold than 1 year ago. Now every measure must be taken to reach last year's level of milk production in June-July. There are possibilities for this.

The organization of the summer feeding of livestock should constantly be in the center of attention of party organizations and livestock breeding specialists of farms. It is necessary to see to it that the talk about portion grazing does not remain merely a talk. After all the essence of portion feeding is to make animals eat even when they are satisfied and, as a result, to obtain an increase in milk yields.

In our republic on 1 June 17 percent less livestock and poultry were procured than on the same date in 1981. Procurements were reduced in all rayons. The average sale weight of large-horned cattle was only 394 kg and of hogs, 86 kg. The large-horned cattle sold by farms in Khaapsaluskiy, Valgaskiy and Raplaskiy Rayons in May, on the average, weighed only 345 to 355 kg. Feed shortage, as well as the poor utilization of available reserves, was the reason for this.

The average daily weight gain in hogs increased slightly in May. Their average sale weight in the republic reached 95 kg and hogs of an average weight of 103 kg arrived at meat combines from Khiumaaskiy and Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Rayons. During the forthcoming months there should be not a single case of sale of substandard animals.

On 1 June the large-horned cattle population on kolkhozes and sovkhoses was slightly higher than last year, while the hog population decreased by almost 140,000 (13 percent). An increase in the population of large-horned cattle and hogs should continue to be on the agenda of every farm. On farms in Khaapsaluskiy, Pyarnuskiy, Raplaskiy, Vyruskiy and some other rayons a much smaller number of sows were mated than in May 1981. It is difficult to consider such a situation normal, because it is necessary to create the basis for the fulfillment of assignments for the production and sale of meat to the state next year. On many farms in Khar'yuskiy, Raplaskiy and Vyruskiy Rayons proper attention is not paid to the insemination of cows and heifers.

The next few weeks and months will determine what the feed reserve for winter will be. The socialist obligations of the republic's workers envisage presently procuring 525,000 tons of hay, 575,000 tons of haylage, 620,000 tons of silage and 90,000 tons of grass meal and granulated and pelletized grass feed and providing no less than 1,500 locally produced fodder units per standard head of livestock.

To fulfill these tasks, the appropriate plans have been developed in all rayons and farms. The collectives and party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations of farms are called upon to concentrate their attention on the realization of the measures envisaged by them.

Grass meal should now be produced by all the available units.

Violations in feed procurement technology, especially during the preparation of haylage, have occurred on many farms in the last few years. Now, from the first days of feed procurement, let special attention be paid to the quality of feed.

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CSO: 1824/406

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UZBEK AGRICULTURE, POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 82 p 2

/Article by T. Osetrov, 1st deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers:
"If a Search Is Undertaken for Reserves"

/Text/ The Uzbek land is generous. It furnishes cotton, grapes, wheat and beets. But the demand for food products is increasing. In recent years, the republic's party and soviet organs have adopted measures aimed at improving livestock production and achieving maximum utilization of all local resources for the purpose of augmenting the food supplies.

Last year, in addition to a record 6 million tons of "white gold," Uzbekistan sold more than 1 million tons of grain and produced 5 million tons of fruit, vegetables and melon crops. Meat production increased during the year by 8 percent, milk -- by 5, eggs -- by 8.6 percent. Pig farming and meat poultry raising continue to undergo further development. Moreover, simultaneously with the construction of large-scale inter-farm complexes, many kolkhozes and sovkhoses are creating or modernizing small farms and poultry factories. As a result, we expect to increase the production of pork by a factor of 2.1 by the end of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan and poultry meat -- by a factor of 2.9.

Beef cattle husbandry is being converted over to an industrial basis. Sixteen specialized sovkhoses and inter-farm complexes for the maturing and fattening of livestock have been created.

In light of the decisions handed down during the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU, we are intensifying and improving this work. The materials of the Plenum are being discussed actively in the party organizations, at sessions of local soviets and by farm and enterprise collectives. Each worker in the republic is aware of his participation with regard to the national task of implementing the food program of the USSR. The report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the documents adopted during the Plenum are bringing about a more thorough analysis of the status of affairs in the agroindustrial complex. The party has defined the important measures to be carried out for strengthening the rural economy and conditions are being created for stimulating creative work among the farmers, livestock breeders, leaders and specialists.

There are many kolkhozes and sovkhoses throughout the republic which are carrying out their work in a rhythmic and stable manner and making skilful use of their own

resources as well as state credits. Permit me to cite as an example the farms in Kalininskiy Rayon in Tashkentskaya Oblast. They are supplying workers in the republic's capital with products. In recent years the production of vegetables has doubled here and potato production has increased by a factor of 1.7. The milk yield per cow exceeded 4,000 kilograms and the average delivery weight for large-horned cattle was raised to 539 kilograms.

Or let us take a typical cotton growing farm -- the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Pakhtachiyskiy Rayon. Forty eight quintals of raw cotton are being obtained from each hectare here. A brigade specializing in the production of fruit and vegetables has been created at the kolkhoz. Last year it obtained 2,700 quintals of vegetables and large quantities of potatoes, grapes, melons and fruit. The return being realized from each hectare of ground is constantly increasing.

This experience indicates that it is possible on any farm to increase the production of meat, milk, vegetables and field crop husbandry products.

Uzbekistan is an arid kray. Earlier, fish were not bred here. Today gifts from the "blue fields" are being sold in the cities and kishlaks. Fish are being obtained from 20 reservoirs and a good hundred ponds.

As a rule, water areas are being built for field irrigation purposes. But if the proper diligence and labor are applied, it will be possible to obtain additional benefits from the investments in these facilities. The canals and storehouses have become an important reserve for augmenting the food supplies. For example, an untouched and huge depression lay in the center of the Khorezm Oasis. Nothing grew there and thus there was not grazing area for livestock. But what would happen if ponds were created here? Not only in Khorezmskaya but also in other oblasts, 15 specialized farms were organized within a short period of time on artificial water areas. The republic's fish catch doubled during the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

The May Plenum of the CC CPSU underscored the need for searching for additional food resources and for combating losses in each rayon, in each oblast and in each republic. From our standpoint, an examination of our work could reveal many such unused reserves.

A large reserve for increasing the production of meat and milk is that of developing livestock production at all of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses regardless of their specialization. As is known, this fact was pointed out by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during a discussion held with republic leaders during a visit to Tashkent.

For example, it is possible to increase the production of meat and milk merely by raising the culture of livestock production operations. Indeed, a number of farms are delivering livestock which are undernourished. For example, last year a large portion of the sheep were in a lower than average state of nourishment. In particular, considerable weight losses are being tolerated in Dzhizakskaya and Namanganskaya Oblasts.

Or let us take dairy cattle husbandry. Approximately 100 specialized inter-farm enterprises for the raising of pedigree heifers have been created in the republic. Before very long, such farms will be found in every rayon. An increase will take

place in the number of dairy complexes. There are now 136 of them in the republic. In addition, we have 154 large-scale specialized farms where a high level of production has already been achieved today. In particular, work is proceeding well at the kolkhozes imeni Lenin and imeni 50 Letiya Uzbekskoy SSR in Tashkentskiy Rayon and at the sovkhozes Chinaz in Chinazskiy Rayon and Malek in Syrdar'inskiy Rayon. Here the annual milk yields per cow have reached 4,000-5,000 kilograms of milk. If all of the farms were to achieve this goal, it would be possible to obtain thousands of tons of additional output.

Many farms are experiencing a feed shortage. Especially those where 75-80 percent of the arable land is occupied by cotton. The proportion of forage sowings is 17.6 percent. But even these feed fields are often curtailed for various reasons.

There is a solution for this problem. It is prompted by the leading technology for cotton cultivation. Cotton-alfalfa crop rotation plans must be introduced into operations in all areas. The principal crop will benefit and adequate feed will become available. By no means is such an approach being employed in all areas today. For example, in Dzhizakskaya Oblast the crop rotation plans have been mastered on only 37 percent of the sowing areas and in Khorezmskaya Oblast -- on 49 percent. In short, the possibility exists of strengthening the feed base considerably and improving the structure of the plantings.

A large-scale problem which quite properly has received a great deal of attention in the food program is the private plots and orchard-gardening cooperatives. Within the republic, the population maintains approximately 2 million head of large-horned cattle, many sheep, goats, hogs and poultry. the "domestic agricultural departments" are developing in a fine manner in many rayons in Surkhandar'inskaya and Kashkadar'inskaya Oblasts -- in those areas where the farm leaders and local soviets are assisting the owners of livestock by supplying them with feed and where consumer cooperation, which purchases surplus products, is operating in an efficient manner. And yet in a number of rayons in Syrdar'inskaya Oblast, roughly one out of every three farmyards does not have a private plot, livestock or poultry. At the present time, the republic's soviet, professional trade union and economic organs are solving the task of creating the conditions which will ensure that each family residing in the rural areas has a private plot and livestock to maintain.

Almost 1,500 subsidiary farms and poultry farms have been created by industrial enterprises throughout the republic. More than 28,000 head of large-horned cattle, approximately 80,000 head of small-horned cattle and many hogs, poultry and rabbits are being maintained at these facilities. This is a tremendous aid! The subsidiary farms have 62,000 hectares of arable land at their disposal. The party and government have handed down a decision calling for them to be supplied with equipment, fertilizers and other logistical resources in like manner as the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

With each passing year, no less than 100,000 hectares of virgin land are drawn into national economic use. This year the agroindustrial associations created in the Golodnaya and Karshinskaya Steppe regions, on the Surkhandar'inskaya waste lands and along the lower reaches of the Amudar'ya River are furnishing cotton, grain, fruit, vegetables, meat, milk, grapes and lemons.

In light of the decisions handed down during the May Plenum of the CC CPSU, the party, soviet and economic organs of the republic have commenced improving their

control over the agroindustrial complex. For the very first time, it has been set up as an independent object of planning. Measures are being developed which will improve the economic relationships between partners and make it possible to merge the interests of the different ministries and departments and, it follows, to lower expenditures for the production of the final product and reduce losses along the paths leading from the fields and farms to the plants, stores and consumers. In past years, thousands of tons of potatoes, grapes, apples and onions were lost as a result of poor contacts between the branches of the agroindustrial complex and also because of sluggishness on the part of some leaders and their inability to organize high quality processing and storage of the products.

Our most important task at the present time is that of establishing the foundation for successful fulfillment of the plans and obligations for the second year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. It is our hope that implementation of the decisions handed down during the Plenum will produce noticeable results this year.

At the same time, the farmers and livestock breeders are looking further into the future. The average annual production of grain during the Twelfth Five-Year Plan must be raised to 3.3-3.5 million tons. The fruit and vegetable harvest will be increased by a factor of 1.8 and grapes -- by threefold. If these goals are to be realized, a great amount of work must be performed by the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, their partners in the agroindustrial complex and by all of the republic's workers.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

ROLE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Moscow PLANOVVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 5, May 82 pp 103-108

/Article by G. Yelistratov, deputy chief of a division of the USSR Gosplan: "Role of the New and Advanced in the Development of Agricultural Production"/

/Text/ Rapid rates of growth of agricultural production are the basis for the solution of the food problem. Basic Directions in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Until 1990 envisage increasing the average annual output of grain crops by almost 35 million tons, meat production, by more than 2 million tons and milk and egg production by 5.4 million tons and 19 billion eggs respectively. This is much more than the actual growth attained during the 10th Five-Year Plan. To attain such indicators, the volume of capital investments in the sector is being increased by 16.5 billion rubles and the delivery of mineral fertilizers, by 4.6 million tons of nutrients, as compared with the 10th Five-Year Plan. Reclamation work will be carried out on an extended front. The pool of tractors and agricultural machines will be expanded.

The success of this endeavor will be largely determined by a better utilization of the production potential and an ever greater introduction of techniques and methods contributing to an increase in output per unit of land area and in the efficiency of agricultural production.

As is well known, for many years in our country's agriculture a considerable part of the increase in output was ensured mainly through production expansion. The forms and methods used for this have been exhausted to a large extent. In connection with this the 26th CPSU Congress, concretizing the main task of the five-year plan as applied to agriculture, noted the need for a persistent introduction of advanced experience, for the maximum possible increase in soil fertility and yield and for a significant rise in output per head of livestock.¹

Almost the entire increase in agricultural output over a long-term period is to be obtained through intensive factors in development. This means that agriculture must be raised to a qualitatively new stage of development. The detection and elimination of bottlenecks hampering the growth of agricultural production and selection of optimal variants of accomplishment of the tasks set make it possible to ensure maximum results with minimum expenditures.

1. See "Materialy XXVI S'yezda KPSS" /Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress/, Moscow, Politizdat, 1981, pp 164 and 166.

Practice shows that harvests are higher where crop rotations are mastered, scientifically substantiated farming systems are introduced, seed growing is well organized, agricultural engineering periods of performance of operations are observed, advanced techniques and methods are used, there is a constant search for the new and better and the applied types of technology and methods of agricultural engineering are worked out carefully. In every region under the same natural and climatic conditions and with the same equipment with fixed capital there are kolkhozes and sovkhozes that attain different results in work and utilize existing possibilities in different ways.

The fame of the Progress Kolkhoz in Grodnenskaya Oblast spread far beyond Belorussia's borders. An average yield of 40 quintals per hectare was attained there on comparatively poor soil, on which 10 to 15 quintals of grain per hectare had been gathered. On the kolkhoz crop rotations are mastered, all areas are sown with seeds of highly productive varieties, soil is cultivated well and at the proper time, mineral and organic fertilizers are utilized with a full return and animal husbandry develops on a firm basis.

The Gigant Sovkhoz in Rostovskaya Oblast, the Zlatopol'skiy Sovkhoz in Kokchetavskaya Oblast, the Krasnoarmeyskiy Sovkhoz in Krasnodarskiy Kray, the Borets Kolkhoz in Moscow Oblast, the Druzhba Narodov Kolkhoz in Krymskaya Oblast and many others are known for their high indicators in farming and animal husbandry. On the basis of the results of 1981 a total of 749 rural labor collectives are considered winners in the all-Union socialist competition. Their experience is an invaluable potential for an increase in production efficiency and work quality. It is especially timely in connection with the fact that in the last few years many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have greatly strengthened their material and technical base and attained a relatively high degree of equipment with fixed capital.

As yet, however, examples when farms do not attain the proper return from the created production potential are not isolated. With the increase in the technical equipment of farms and in the volumes of material and technical resources allocated to them the problem of a balanced and overall approach to the consideration of all the factors in production growth, to the elimination of bottlenecks and to an accelerated introduction of new technologies, plant varieties and animal breeds becomes more acute. In the last few years the attention of agricultural workers has been riveted on the introduction of soil protective farming systems, highly productive, new plant varieties, more productive animal breeds and advanced industrial-type technologies both in farming and in animal husbandry and on the implementation of a set of measures for a reduction in the losses of agricultural products.

Well-tested agricultural engineering techniques and methods, which have proved their value, have begun to be widely taken into consideration during planning. This applies primarily to the introduction of new varieties and hybrids of grain and other agricultural crops into production, to the use of industrial technologies of their cultivation, to an efficient utilization of the resources of pedigree livestock and so forth. In their practice workers of planning bodies make an ever greater use of methods of factorial substantiation of production growth.

According to the calculations of specialists, during the current five-year plan a considerable part of the increase in the production of grain and other farm products should be obtained through the mastering of crop rotations with an expansion of sowings on clean fallow, through an increase in areas sown with highly productive, new varieties and through an expansion of the scale of antierosion soil cultivation.

The possibilities for the growth of yield through well-organized seed growing are not confined to this. In the opinion of specialists, this factor makes it possible to increase it at least by 20 percent. Unfortunately, a considerable part of the farms do not utilize it sufficiently. To this day more than 10 percent of the areas occupied by grain crops are sown with seeds of nonregionalized varieties and the area sown with potatoes of regionalized varieties does not reach 70 percent. A significant part of the total areas under potatoes is allocated for nonvarietal sowings. On farms in the RSFSR, the Moldavian SSR and other Union republics many areas under grain crops and potatoes are occupied by nonregionalized varieties. Cases of sowing of seeds with low sowing qualities not meeting standard requirements persist in the practice of kolkhozes and sovkhoses. All this leads to the fact that the harvest is lowered and the powerful effect of a variety as a factor in production growth is not manifested.

The introduction of soil protective farming systems is a major potential for the growth of production of grain and other crops. The experience of recent years--the extremely wet year of 1980 and the dry year of 1981--showed that, where proper attention was paid to the introduction of soil protective farming systems, relatively stable results were also obtained during those years. However, many farms did not cope with the whims of the weather and suffered considerable damage. Taking this experience into consideration, the application of advanced methods of soil protective systems is to be greatly expanded during the 11th Five-Year Plan. In particular, provision is made for a large-scale antierosion soil cultivation, especially on fields in the RSFSR and Kazakhstan. In the Kazakh SSR it is widely utilized right now and this contributes in large measure to the production of relatively stable harvests of grain crops. According to the calculations of specialists, this will make it possible to increase the gross output of grain in the country by an average of 3 million tons, which will comprise approximately 8 percent of its total increase.

The sowing of grain crops on reclaimed land will be increased during the 11th Five-Year Plan, which, according to calculations, on the average, will approximately yield an annual increase of 2 million tons in the gross output of grain.

A considerable increase in the gross output of grain is envisaged through a reduction in the losses of grown products. For this purpose farms will select varieties with different ripening periods and make greater use of varieties of nonshattering grain crops developed in the last few years. At the same time, the equipment of agriculture with highly productive, new machinery will make it possible to shorten the harvesting of grain and a number of other crops by 3 to 4 days.

According to calculations, both during the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans the enumerated factors will ensure about one-half of the increase in gross output. The second half of the increase should be ensured as a result of a rise in the application of mineral fertilizers. Taking their limited amount into consideration, the local method of application of mineral fertilizers to soil will become widespread.

Thus, over a long-term period the entire increase in gross output is to be ensured through the growth of yield and reduction of losses. There is a similar situation in the production of other agricultural crops.

A universal transition to the intensive path of development requires a scientific approach to the development of sectors and a fuller and overall utilization of all production growth factors. The use of advanced technologies of cultivation of agricultural crops with the given yield parameters is a vivid manifestation of such an approach. For example, the 11th Five-Year Plan for the first time envisages corn cultivation according to technology ensuring a yield of 80 quintals of grain per hectare and more on irrigated land. In 1982 such technology will be used on an area of 120,000 hectares. Plans are made for the introduction of advanced technologies of cultivation of rice (with a yield of 60 quintals per hectare), of sunflower seeds (25 quintals per hectare), of sugar beets (350 quintals per hectare), of potatoes (300 quintals per hectare) and so forth.

The transfer of kolkhozes and sovkhoses to industrial technologies of cultivation of corn for grain is to be carried out on a large scale. In 1982 corn will be cultivated in such a way on an area of about 3 million hectares and by the end of the 5-year period, on its entire sown area. As a result of the introduction of industrial technologies of cultivation, a minimal increase in the corn harvest will be 6 to 7 quintals per hectare. However, to change over to the indicated technologies, it is necessary to improve the equipment of farms with machinery and to provide them with herbicides, fertilizers and seeds of good varieties of cultivated crops adapted to such technologies. Furthermore, an appropriate training of personnel is needed. Despite the fact that by no means all the obstacles on the path of a wide introduction of industrial technologies have been eliminated, the accumulated experience indicates that the future is theirs.

The efforts of planning bodies, scientific institutions, ministries and departments should be directed toward an accelerated solution of all problems contributing to the advancement of the new and progressive. Breeders must make a definite contribution to this cause. In production as yet there are not enough highly productive intensive-type varieties, especially for cultivation on irrigated land. There is a shortage of early ripening corn hybrids. Work on the development of varieties and hybrids of sunflowers with an overall resistance to various diseases lags behind schedule. There are few varieties of intensive-type, as well as highly productive, grain fodder crops adapted for mechanized cultivation and harvesting and varieties of pulse crops with a high content of protein.

There is an increased demand for new varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops meeting the requirements of industrial production technologies, resistant to the effect of unfavorable environmental factors and possessing a high potential yield. To this day a substantial amount of seeds of such varieties, especially of early and medium ripening corn hybrids, is purchased in other countries. The assignments for the coordinated programs for selection envisage the development during the 11th Five-Year Plan of about 370 new varieties and hybrids of grain and pulse crops and corn and the introduction of more than 80 into production. A total of 11 new corn hybrids with a yield of 50 to 60 quintals per hectare were regionalized for the first time in 1982. A significant amount of these hybrids were transferred for state strain testing.

However, the introduction of advanced forms, methods and technologies into production is hampered by a number of factors. Often urgent selection problems are solved extremely slowly. Work on the development of sets of machines for industrial flow technologies of harvesting of grain crops with due regard for weather fluctuations is carried out just as slowly. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses are acutely short of chemical plant protection agents. There are frequent instances where the necessary work on the study of new technologies is not carried out on kolkhozes and sovkhoses and organizational flaws are eliminated in an intolerably slow manner. There are cases of mismanagement and violation of agricultural engineering requirements.

A big army of agricultural specialists, whose first duty is to be active organizers and conductors of scientific and technical progress and true fighters for a high standard of farming and animal husbandry, works in rural areas. A rise in the level of agricultural engineering work is one of the powerful and highly efficient factors in an accelerated growth of agricultural production. A better utilization of land and the preservation and increase in its fertility are the main directions in this work. According to calculations, in practice, the area of arable land will not be increased over the next long-term period. Only an improvement in its utilization will make it possible to attain the planned growth of production of farm products.

Thus, the maximum intensification of agricultural production and the utilization of scientific-technical and production potential acquire ever greater importance. Under these conditions the role of the new and advanced rises significantly, which is indicated by the development of farming, as well as of animal husbandry.

Scientific and technical progress in animal husbandry is determined primarily by the level of selection-pedigree work and by the scale of spread of highly productive, new animal breeds. The available and newly developed genetic-selection potential of livestock makes it possible to right now obtain much more milk and meat.

In the last 10 years alone the proportion of purebred large-horned cattle increased 3.5-fold. Interrepublic deliveries of livestock of pedigree and improved breeds through the system of the All-Union Pedigree Livestock Breeding Association total the following annually (in thousand head): large-horned cattle--more than 130; hogs--about 90; sheep--approximately 100. Large numbers of pedigree livestock are transported from farms in the Baltic Republics, Belorussia and the Ukraine.

Farms in Kazakhstan, the Central Asian Republics and the Trans-Caucasus are big consumers of pedigree livestock. During the 10th Five-Year Plan alone more than 500,000 head of large-horned cattle--pedigree and of improved breeds--were delivered to them. Black and white large-horned cattle, which has good milking qualities, has become widespread in the country in the last few years. Its proportion in the total population of purebred livestock rose from 16 percent in 1974 to 24 percent in 1980. The cows of this breed are highly productive. For example, the average milk yield from 800 cows of the black and white breed totals 6,000 kg annually at the Ninth Stud Farm in Permskaya Oblast, 5,311 kg on the Kalininskiy Sovkhoz in Moscow Oblast and more than 4,500 kg on the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Tul'skaya Oblast. The animals of this breed also retain a high productivity under the conditions of industrial animal husbandry and react well to an improvement in feeding and keeping conditions.

The demand for pedigree animals increases constantly. In accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers dated 5 May 1978 "On Measures for the Further Improvement in Pedigree Stockbreeding in Animal Husbandry" interrepublic deliveries (export and import) of pedigree livestock and livestock of improved breeds are envisaged in state plans. This regulates to some extent the work on the replacement of low-productivity livestock.

However, there are significant shortcomings in the utilization of the resources of pedigree and improved livestock. The necessary conditions are not always created for pedigree animals, which hampers the uncovering and utilization of their possibilities. Under bad conditions their indicators are lower than those of local livestock more adapted to them. A considerable number of pedigree animals are brought to small farms and are distributed in small batches. Therefore, their delivery does not have the proper effect on an accelerated replacement of local low-productivity livestock. For example, pedigree and improved large-horned cattle in numbers sufficient for the replacement of 58 percent of the total cow population have been brought to farms in the Uzbek SSR in the last 10 years. However, to this day the population of purebred cows comprises less than 20 percent here. There is a similar situation on farms in the Turkmen SSR, the Tajik SSR and the Kazakh SSR. At the same time, there are cases when pedigree and, moreover, highbred livestock is slaughtered for meat. The stock of highbred hogs and sheep is increased slowly, not in proportion to the number of delivered pedigree animals.

The low level of zootechnical work in the localities and shortcomings in the recording of pedigree livestock and in the organization of herd reproduction are some of the reasons for such a situation. An increase in the efficiency of selection-pedigree work is hampered by the lag of the fodder base, which is also characteristic of many pedigree farms. On the average, in the country only 26 to 27 quintals of standard fodder units per standard head of livestock are consumed annually, whereas on the best farms, which have highly productive animals, such an expenditure totals up to 40 or 45 quintals of standard fodder units.

In connection with this L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed the following at the July (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: "Everything that we want to have from animal husbandry--more meat, milk and other products--ultimately, all this depends on the sufficiency of varied and high-quality feed."² In accordance with the plenum's directives an overall program for the development of feed production, which has been an integral part of the state plan since 1979, is being implemented. It reflects the assignments for the councils of ministers of the Union republics on the volumes of procurement of basic types of feed and on a broad use of advanced methods of their procurement and storage, as well as assignments for individual ministries and departments on deliveries of industrially produced feed, fodder harvesting equipment and preservatives.

The measures taken have contributed to the growth of feed production. However, it has not yet been possible to overcome a number of shortcomings in the work on the establishment of a reliable fodder base. The lack of balance of feed rations in basic nutrients and, primarily, in feed protein, the low quality of procured feed and the considerable shortage of hay, fodder root crops and other most valuable types of feed remain bottlenecks. Farms in many Union republics do not fulfill the appropriate planned assignments.

2. L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskim Kursom" [Following Lenin's Course], Vol 7, Moscow, Politizdat, 1979, p 411.

By the end of the five-year plan feed production should increase by almost 25 percent as compared with 1980. There are great possibilities for this. The further intensification of field and meadow-pasture feed production, expansion of areas sown with perennial leguminous grass, increase in the productivity and efficient utilization of natural fodder land, improvement in the quality of feed and a considerable reduction in its losses are the main directions in the work on an increase in the production and procurement of feed.

The solution of many of these problems is reflected in plans. For example, during the 11th Five-Year Plan provision is made to fundamentally improve natural fodder land on an area of 13 million hectares, to establish industrial hayfields and pastures on an area of more than 1.1 million hectares and to water pastures on an area of 27 million hectares. The growing of seeds of fodder crops will be developed on an accelerated basis in zones with soil and climatic conditions most favorable for this--in the Uzbek SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, the Kazakh SSR and the southern regions of the RSFSR and the Ukraine. Specialized sovkhoses for the production of lucerne seeds and their deliveries to the all-Union stock with a subsequent utilization in regions where the seeds of this crop do not ripen are established here.

Provision is made for a widespread introduction of advanced technologies of procurement and storage of feed--for example, hay--by the method of active ventilation and pressing. At the same time, farms will be equipped with improved, highly productive, new fodder harvesting machinery and the volumes of construction of silage and haylage structures and storage facilities for hay, fodder root crops, grain fodder, grass meal and pelletized and granulated feed mixtures will be increased. A significant growth of the production of mixed feed and high-grade protein-vitamin additives is planned.

Planning and economic bodies in the localities should improve the control over the fulfillment of planned assignments, take measures to more fully provide feed production with the necessary material and technical resources and support in every possible way the work on making feed production a separate specialized sector. In close coordination with feed resources in the localities it is necessary to carry out work on the specialization and concentration of animal husbandry and on the construction of livestock complexes. Practice shows that by no means all livestock complexes--more than 3,000 such complexes have been put into operation during the last decade--operate with the proper return. A considerable number of complexes operate inefficiently and, basically, are provided with feed from state resources. As of 1 January 1981 only 25.6 percent of the complexes mastered the planned capacity for milk production, 30.7 percent, for heifer raising, 51.8 percent, for beef production and 39.1 percent for the breeding and fattening of hogs.

The concentrate type of animal feeding inherent in complexes produces good results in the production of pork, poultry meat and eggs. However, its use is not justified economically in dairy complexes and in complexes for the breeding and fattening of large-horned cattle. The indicators of many dairy complexes differ little from the indicators of sections and the return on the expenditures of feed and labor is insufficient. The low level of productivity is the main reason for such a situation.

Attaching great importance to productivity indicators and their role in ensuring the profitability of sections during the transition to an industrial basis, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture together with scientific institutions developed and

in coordination with the USSR Gosplan in December 1979 approved the standards of minimal productivity of livestock and poultry in complexes and poultry factories at which it is possible to have the necessary profitability. Investigations have shown that for loss-free work and for the provision of even a modest level of profitability the productivity of livestock in complexes should be as follows: of cows, not below 3,000 kg of milk annually and the daily weight gain in young stock during the breeding of large-horned cattle, no less than 600 grams and during the breeding and fattening of hogs, 500 grams.

The attainment of the planned level of productivity and of the standard expenditures of fodder and labor is one of the main tasks of all complexes and poultry factories. Its accomplishment is hampered by the lag in the establishment of a reliable and well-balanced fodder base. Many complexes, including those put into operation a few years ago, do not have highly productive fodder land, in connection with which the radius of fodder delivery has increased considerably. Basically, complexes are provided with plant fodder from fodder land located on arable land, whereas natural fodder land is withdrawn from active use.

During the transfer of animal husbandry to an industrial basis the requirements for a balance of fodder resources and the quality of work increase. This is not ensured in many complexes, which points to the need to better substantiate the decisions on their construction. The procedure of providing complexes with feed from state resources also needs to be revised. It should be allocated strictly according to standards and only in deficient (according to the technical and economic plan) amounts. As a rule, the output produced with the use of feed from state resources should be delivered to the all-Union stock for subsequent redistribution.

Thus, even during the transition to an industrial basis the establishment of a reliable fodder base is the main problem on whose solution successful work depends. An improvement in the balance of feed rations and in the quality of feed is its characteristic aspect during industrial production. However, an increase in the share of concentrated feed has led to a decrease in the balance of rations in digestible protein. At present there are only 20 kg of protein per ton of grain fodder, which is one-half of the norm.

A successful solution of the protein problem largely depends on the agricultural enterprises themselves, but the role of industrial ministries and departments, whose enterprises produce high-protein feed, also rises. It is necessary to ensure its production in the volumes approved by the corresponding decrees of directive bodies. The need of agriculture for such feed and feed additives as fish and meat-bone meal, yeast, lysine, methionine and various micro- and macroelements is by no means met fully.

The country's animal husbandry can and should develop at accelerated rates. A rise in the level of productivity is one of the central directions in this development.

At present, when the livestock and poultry population has reached sufficient dimensions throughout the country, an increase in the productivity of the breeding stock and intensification of the raising and fattening of young animals acquire special importance. "It is a matter of seeing to it," L. I. Brezhnev said in his

report at the July (1978) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "that, while the stock is increased, the productivity of all types of livestock and poultry is raised as quickly as possible everywhere, intensive methods of management of animal husbandry are adopted and it is transformed into a modern highly efficient sector."³

In all our country's regions there is experience in highly productive animal husbandry. The Ninth Perm' Stud Farm headed by Hero of Socialist Labor A. V. Sokolov was mentioned above. There the high productivity of cows was attained under the difficult conditions of the Western Urals. In 1980, on the average, the milk yield in the herd of cows totaled the following: in the Chinaz Dairy Complex of the Uzbek SSR--4,960 kg; in the Yudazhi Dairy Complex of the Latvian SSR--4,721 kg; on the Kommunarka Sovkhoz in Moscow Oblast--4,450 kg. In the Druzhba Complex in Vologodskaya Oblast, the Pashskiy Complex in Leningrad Oblast, the Valuyskiy Complex in Belgorodskaya Oblast, the Mir Complex in Brestskaya Oblast, the Yumatovskiy Complex in the Bashkir ASSR and many others the average daily increase in the live weight of large-horned cattle reached 1,000 grams and more with a feed expenditure of 5.4 to 6.2 quintals of fodder units per quintal of weight gain. The livestock of these complexes is sold at the age of 18 to 20 months, when its average live weight ranges within 418 to 487 kg. The Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Grodnenskaya Oblast, using only its own feed, obtains a daily increase of 800 to 1,000 grams in the live weight of large-horned cattle with expenditures of 7.5 to 8.0 quintals of fodder units per quintal of weight gain and sells young stock weighing 450 kg and more at the age of no more than 500 days.

However, advanced experience is popularized slowly. The indicators of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the productivity of livestock and poultry remain low. For example, instead of 270 to 280 days under normal feeding and keeping conditions the period of raising and fattening of hogs on farms in the Turkmen SSR, the Kazakh SSR and the Ukrainian SSR reaches 450 to 500 days and of young large-horned cattle, 1,000 days and more. Only 10.5 percent of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises have an annual milk yield of more than 3,000 kg per cow. Almost 41 percent of the farms obtain less than 2,000 kg of milk per cow annually and 700 farms, less than 1,000 kg.

Owing to the special role of the productivity of animals, indicators characterizing the production of livestock products according to technologies ensuring average annual yields of 3,000 to 4,000 kg and more per cow have been introduced into the plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985. The corresponding assignments for the years of the five-year plan have been established for the councils of ministers of the Union republics. According to beef production technologies, which provide an average daily gain of 800 to 1,000 grams and more in the live weight of livestock, about 300,000 tons of weight gain are to be obtained in 1982 and up to 450,000 tons, in 1985. Pork production technology ensuring an average daily increase of 600 grams and more in the live weight of hogs has been developed and planned for introduction. The volume of pork obtained with the use of such technology will increase from 400,000 tons in 1981 to 842,000 tons in 1985.

3. L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskim Kursom," Vol 7, p 407.

The technology of highly productive management of animal husbandry has also been developed in other sectors. For example, according to the technology ensuring an average annual production of 250 eggs and more per laying hen about 1.8 billion eggs will be produced by the end of the 5-year period and according to the technology of raising broilers weighing 1.5 kg in 56 days, 60,000 tons of weight gain.

The introduction of the advanced is more effective on farms with a high standard of farming and animal husbandry and with a high level of management and of agro-zootechnical and organizational work. The decree dated 14 November 1980 of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers greatly expanded the economic independence of agricultural enterprises and condemned the practice of establishment of assignments for an increase in sown areas, livestock population and so forth for sovkhozes and kolkhozes by superior organizations, which fettered their independence. This created more favorable conditions for active work on the new and advanced, which can greatly accelerate the growth of agricultural production.

Stressing the importance of the food problem, the party clearly defined the role of agriculture in its solution and the need for its accelerated development on the basis of the introduction of the achievements of science and technology and an active utilization of advanced experience. This is one of the main directions in the agrarian policy of the party at the present stage.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

SUBSIDIARY ENTERPRISES ADVANCED

Developmental Problems Noted

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] The May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee set forth specific goals for the development of the subsidiary farms of enterprises. Our correspondent asked the head of the RSFSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, S.F. Voenushkin, to tell how this problem was being solved in this branch.

"Several years ago the collective from the Pervomayskiy glass works of Smolensk oblast displayed initiative. They dried up some swampy land near the enterprise and set up a subsidiary farm. This was reported in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

"And what did its own agricultural sector give to the glass works? The enterprise has hundreds of head of cattle and pigs, a fish hatchery at a pond, and hothouses in which vegetables are grown year round. Clearing more than 650 hectares of swampy land has helped solve the problem of fodder. Each year the subsidiary farm of the Pervomayskiy workers supplies for general food needs more than 40 kg per worker. The demands for milk products, early greens and vegetables of the factory, high school, children's institutes and the entire settlement are satisfied.

"As you see, what began at the factory is beneficial to everyone. And it is not by chance that many enterprises have followed this good example. The greatest production of vegetables in this branch is done by the Salavatskiy technical glass factory in the Bashkir ASSR. Its 5000 member collective is completely supplied winter and summer with tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, parsley and field mushrooms. The surplus produce is frequently sold to city dwellers. It is also interesting that at that enterprise workers and employees are sold piglets for raising on their own private plots. There are already dozens of highly productive, profitable subsidiary farms. And, all together, the production of one agricultural product or another is set up at 300 enterprises. We can say for certain: the agricultural production branch works. I can also add that, in the current Five-Year Plan, our ministry is planning on having subsidiary farms at almost every factory.

"However, in the formation and expansion of subsidiary farms we come across some problems.

"To have one's own fodder supply, land is necessary. For the number of animals today, that would mean not less than 25,000 hectares. But we have only half of that, and much of that area is poor land, allotted for temporary use by kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Local organizations in many oblasts, krays and autonomous republics do not always prove sympathetic in helping us in the allotment of agricultural resources. The food program agreed upon at the May, 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee provides for specific resolution of these problems.

"We cannot agree with 'advisers' from several regions who tell general managers of our production associations something like the following: 'Give more bricks to agriculture, and in the production of milk and meat we'll get along without you.' That may be so someday, but as long as the food problem is severe, it is necessary to solve it, even with the help of industrial enterprises. This was pointedly discussed at the 23d CPSU Congress.

"Gosbank and the All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments have shown us considerable help in recent times, financing subsidiary farm construction projects. But the extension of credits for obtaining young animals and setting up the main herd is still not regulated. It seems to us that the terms for granting long term credits are justifiably severe. But I would like to say the following. In establishing the term in which credits are to be paid back, a norm for the length of construction, established by Gosstroy for planned projects, is taken into account. But subsidiary farms are not planned projects. Here is where conflicts with organs of Gosbank arise.

"A much greater problem for the development of subsidiary farms is to supply them with machinery and materials. Gosplan ought to take into account the appearance of productive subsidiary farms in ministries and divisions and set aside funds for tractor and field machinery, combines and other agricultural equipment.

"Most republic ministries and divisions have neither administrations nor departments of workers' supply. Complete, so-called spontaneous activity reigns in the management of subsidiary farms.

"Solving the problems which have held back until now the development of subsidiary farms would create additional possibilities for a more successful participation by ministerial subdivisions in carrying out the food program."

Sverdlovsk Area Livestock Production

Moscow ZAKUPKI SEL'SKOKHOZYAYSTVENNYKH PRODUKTOV in Russian No 6, Jun 82
pp 26-27

[Article by R. Rasovskiy, state inspector for the purchase and inspection of agricultural products, Sverdlovsk oblast: "Subsidiary, not Secondary: A Word on Behalf of a State Inspector"]

[Text] The Zarechensky baked goods complex is an enterprise specializing in products made from groats. It is just as well-known in Beloyarskiy rayon for the success of its subsidiary farm on which dairy cattle and pigs are raised. The number of animals increases each year, and at present there are 554 pigs. This number points out the fact that this subsidiary farm is not a minor operation.

The complex's cafeteria and children's center are always supplied with fresh milk and meat; in addition, each worker can receive up to three kg of pork each month.

The manager of the Zarechenskiy complex, Svetlana Pavlovna Petrova, says that, "Workers and employees of our enterprise are used to this supply, they consider it normal."

And this is the case. Each employee makes a contribution to work in the development of the agricultural sector. Annual grasses and hay are grown on the allotted lands. This supply then is enough not only for the collective's herd, but also for a yearly surplus of rough fodder to be sold to those workers of the complex who have animals on their own plots.

Many of the cattle breeders are serious about their work with the animals. Sof'ya Vladimirova Lobanova has been working many years on the farm and is an expert in her field, skillfully caring for the sows. Together with her fellow worker, Maria Cherepanova, they raised 600 piglets last year.

The enterprise's directors try to make the work of the cattle breeders easier. Recently the conveyor systems in both pigstys were repaired, and in the shed for sows, ultraviolet lighting was installed.

And what results were produced? The subsidiary farm in 1981 raised 245 pigs and sold 200 quintals of meat. Each cow gave an average of 2,692 kg of milk, all together a total of 415 quintals. To those workers who want to raise animals on their plots of land, 298 piglets were sold. This means that they produced at least 300 quintals of meat (live weight).

Of course there are problems. Wastes from the milling of groats are used for animal feed, as are food wastes. The feed mixture is stewed, the kasha boiled. This work is labor-intensive, and the farm's small feed-preparation kitchen is hardly adequate. It should be rebuilt and enlarged. The complex's directors repeatedly put this question before the oblast's baked goods administration, and now the rebuilding of the feed kitchen has begun.

The manager of the Bazhenovskaya baked goods center, Georgiy Ignat'yevich Potapov, has shown much initiative and resourcefulness. The base's collective has on its own built a pigsty, brought the sows there, and has raised its own piglets. Three hundred eighty were raised last year; of these these, 190 were sold to workers and employees, the rest kept for fattening; One hundred quintals of meat were produced, or 50 kg per worker. G. Potapov suggested setting up a small dairy farm to supply milk to the children's center and to the cafeteria. This request, directed to the oblast's baked goods administration, has met with understanding and support.

The subsidiary farm of the Aramil'skiy baked goods complex, managed by A. Volodin, has from year to year provided workers and employees with a steady supply of products. There are 24 sows and 26 cows in the animal barns. In the past year 400 piglets and 26 calves were raised, 114 pigs and 16 heads of cattle slaughtered for meat, 197 quintals of additional animal weight gained, and 643 quintals of milk produced.

The orders of workers of the complex who have animals on their own plots have been completely filled; 357 piglets were sold.

The subsidiary farm of the Kol'tsovly baked goods complex, managed by V. Volkov, is working well. Thirty eight quintals of meat were produced and sold; also sold were 72 piglets. On January 1 of this year 108 pigs were being raised, as opposed to 48 at that time last year.

According to the oblast's bureau of statistics, on subsidiary farms under the oblast's baked goods administration there are 940 pigs and 80 head of cattle. Last year 1,652 piglets and 40 calves were raised, 707 quintals of meat and 1,053 quintals of milk sold. A significant amount!

But it could be even more. The possibilities discussed above were available to other enterprises, but here the subsidiary sector is, let's say it, not developing successfully. Buildings for animals are put up slowly. For example, work is not complete on such buildings on the subsidiary farm of the Alapayevskaya baked goods sales base.

Or the following example: The Irbitskiy baked goods complex has a small pig-raising farm. A new pigsty was planned, and while construction on it has not yet begun, the old one was shut down. That was hardly a wise decision.

Also slow in setting up areas for animal raising are the Layskiy feed plant, the Kamyshlovskiy flour mill, the Turniskaya baked goods sales base.

We might explain the inertia on the part of the managers of these enterprises by their desire to sit by the side and not expend any effort on construction for the agricultural sector. But they are forgetting that the times demand a determined solution of the food problem.

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AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

PROCEDURE OF PAYMENT OF DIFFERENCE IN MILK, LIVESTOCK PRICES EXPLAINED

Moscow FINANSY SSSR in Russian No 12, Dec 81 pp 55-60

/Article by G. I. Klimenko, chief of the Division of Financing of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR Ministry of Finance: "On Payments of the Difference in Livestock and Milk Prices"/

/Text A number of measures aimed at an increase in the production and sale of livestock products to the state have been adopted in the last few years. The purchase prices of livestock and milk have been raised repeatedly. Purchase price markups and rebates stimulating the sale of higher-quality products have been established. A 50-percent purchase price markup has been paid for the sale of products in excess of the annual plan.

As a result of the implemented measures the volume of sale of livestock products to the state has risen.

As is well known, beginning in 1970 firm plans for the purchases of agricultural products and raw materials and the total volumes of purchases (with due regard for the above-plan purchases) were established. Above-plan purchases of products at kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other state agricultural enterprises were also made in 1976-1980 with the payment of a 50-percent purchase price markup.

Additional measures to stimulate the increase in the production and sale of agricultural products to the state are taken during the 11th Five-Year Plan. Unified plans for the sale of agricultural products to the state are assigned to kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and associations. In connection with this, as well as to preserve the existing average level of payments per unit of livestock products sold to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and associations, as of 1 January 1981 purchase prices include the amounts of markups paid for the sale of products in excess of the plan.

The purchase prices of livestock and milk sold to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and associations, as well as by the population, were worked out by the councils of ministers of the Union republics and approved in coordination with the USSR State Committee on Prices.

Thus, the purchase prices of livestock products have risen by the amount of markups paid for their sale in excess of the plan. At the same time, the amount of increase for individual types of products varies throughout the Union republics.

For example, throughout the USSR only one-half of the total amount of markups for an above-plan sale of livestock is assigned for an increase in its purchase prices. The other part of this amount, as well as all the payments of 50-percent markups for an above-plan sale of milk, is assigned for an increase in the purchase prices of milk. This ratio is different throughout individual Union republics. For example, in the RSFSR almost the entire amount of markups for an above-plan sale of livestock is assigned for an increase in the purchase prices of milk. In the Azerbaijan SSR the level of increase in the purchase prices of livestock and milk is determined on the basis of markups paid for an above-plan sale of each of these types of products respectively.

Checking the correctness of the settlements of accounts for livestock and milk, the workers of financial bodies should keep in mind that purchase price markups and rebates established earlier for the purpose of stimulation of the sale of improved-quality products to the state are retained.

Markups of 35 and 50 percent differentiated throughout the Union republics depending on weight categories are paid for young large-horned cattle of increased weight (table 1).

Table 1

Union Republics	Markups	
	35 percent	50 percent
The RSFSR and the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Kazakh and Moldavian SSR	from 350 to 400 kg	over 400 kg
The Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian SSR	from 370 to 420 kg	over 420 kg
The Uzbek, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Kirghiz, Tajik, Armenian and Turkmen SSR	from 300 to 350 kg	over 350 kg

Purchase price markups for a higher weight of young stock are paid only for livestock bought from kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other state farms. They have not been established for young large-horned cattle bought from the population by kolkhozes, sovkhoses and fattening farms and sold to the state without fattening (in transit).

At present about 90 percent of the processed livestock is accepted by enterprises according to the weight and quality of meat. For farms and meat industry enterprises transferred to the delivery (acceptance) of livestock according to the weight and quality of meat the indicators of the weight of carcasses of these categories of young stock, as well as of bulls up to 2 years old weighing 300 kg and more, paid for at the purchase prices of livestock of a higher degree of fatness and of young sheep up to 1 year old paid for at the prices of sheep of a higher degree of fatness have been determined in the Union republics. The weight categories of carcasses have been established on the basis of the live weight of groups of livestock and the actual meat yield. Financial bodies should keep in mind that the existing coefficients of conversion of meat obtained during the processing of livestock into its live weight credited toward the fulfillment of the purchase plan have become obsolete. Therefore, the councils of ministers of the Union republics in agreement with the USSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Procurement, were instructed to review credit coefficients in order to bring them in correspondence with the grades of livestock and meat yield during processing.

Young sheep of the Romanov breed up to 1 year old are paid for regardless of subcutaneous fat deposits at the prices of sheep of a higher degree of fatness and a live weight of no less than 24 kg, of meat and lard breeds, 30 kg and of other breeds, 28 kg

Payments in addition to purchase prices at the rate of 20 percent are made for sheep of the Romanov breed and their crossbreeds weighing from 16 kg and higher with wool and semiwool covers meeting the standard for Romanov fleece sheepskin.

Sheep with wool and semiwool covers not meeting the standard for fur and fleece sheepskin, as well as with low-wool covers (except for Karakul and Gissar sheep), are paid for with a rebate of 15 percent.

To increase the financial interest of farms and the population in the production and sale of improved-quality rabbit meat and skins to the state, additional payments depending on the live weight and time of procurement have been established:

(per kg of live weight)

From 1 January through 15 March	70 kopecks
From 16 March through 31 October	30 kopecks
From 1 November through 31 December	55 kopecks

A purchase price markup of 5 percent has been introduced for the output of rabbit breeding received at industrial enterprises and procurement organizations from the members of societies (associations) of amateur rabbit breeders. Procurement organizations and industrial enterprises are compensated for the markups paid to these societies (associations) from a special account of the Main Administration for the Deliveries of Raw Materials for Light Industry of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry.

In the absence of standard products the councils of ministers of the Union republics, as an exception, permit procurement organizations and meat industry enterprises to accept livestock and poultry with deviations from the established standards from kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other state farms on account of the purchase plan fulfillment. In these cases products are paid for at purchase prices with the application of the corresponding price rebates.

The previously established amounts of markups and additional payments for milk are also retained. First-grade milk is paid for with a markup of 7 percent of the purchase price of second-grade milk with the basic fat content. A markup of 5 rubles per ton of milk with the basic fat content is additionally paid for first-grade milk with a temperature not above 10°C at the time of acceptance. Nongrade milk is paid for with a rebate of 7 percent of the purchase price of second-grade milk with the basic fat content. In a number of the Union republics purchase prices have been established according to grades, that is, with due regard for rebates and markups of 7 percent.

Individual kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other farms were granted the right to deliver milk and cream directly to the trade network, public dining enterprises and children's, medical and other institutions. In case of such deliveries in accordance with the All-Union State Standard 13277-67 a markup for cooled milk is not paid.

The accounts of livestock procurement organizations and meat, poultry processing and dairy industry enterprises with kolkhozes, sovkhoses, other state and cooperative farms and the population for large-horned cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, rabbits, horses (for slaughtering), poultry and milk are settled at purchase prices with the established markups, additional payments or rebates. Milk accounts are settled at retail prices less the rebate to trade organizations.

At the current purchase prices of livestock, poultry, rabbits, milk and dairy products the cost of production of meat and dairy products greatly exceeds the proceeds from their sale at the wholesale prices of enterprises. The wholesale prices of meat and dairy products have been established at the level of retail prices less rebates to trade and producers' supply organizations.

To ensure a profitable operation of meat and dairy industry enterprises, intrarepublic accounting prices of livestock, poultry and rabbits, as well as of milk and cream, have been established for the calculation of the production cost of the meat, poultry processing and dairy industry with a regulation of the difference between purchase and accounting prices according to the procedure in effect. Wholesale price rebates for highly profitable dairy products and wholesale price markups for individual types of unprofitable and low-profitability products have also been approved.

When accounting prices of milk and cream and wholesale price rebates for highly profitable dairy products are established, provision is made for a higher profitability for products in great demand by the population.

The difference between the actual cost of livestock, poultry and rabbits at purchase prices with the established additional payments and markups and their cost at accounting prices is reimbursed from the allocations provided in the budgets of the Union republics. The amount of excess of the payment of the differences between purchase and accounting prices of milk and cream over the amount of received wholesale price rebates for highly profitable dairy products is reimbursed from the funds provided for this purpose in the balances of income and expenditure of the USSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry and of the corresponding ministries of the Union republics.

With the introduction as of 1 January 1981 of the new purchase prices the difference in the prices of livestock and milk is reimbursed in accordance with the procedure in effect.

Poultry meat sent by sovkhoses, poultry factories and kolkhozes directly to the trade network is paid for at retail prices less rebates to trade organizations. The enterprises mentioned are compensated for the difference between purchase and retail prices (less the rebate to trade organizations). Poultry meat supplied by the enterprises and organizations of the system of the USSR Administration of the Poultry Raising Industry, as well as by sovkhoses and poultry factories in the zones of cities, industrial centers and health resorts, to sanatoriums, rest homes, kindergartens and other institutions is paid for at retail prices without a deduction of rebates to trade organizations. In this case the enterprises and organizations of the USSR Administration of the Poultry Raising Industry, as well as sovkhoses and poultry factories, are compensated for the difference between purchase and retail prices without a deduction of rebates to trade organizations.

When sovkhozes and poultry factories of the system of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture supply poultry meat to the refrigerators of the ministries of trade of the Union republics, the difference between purchase and retail prices (less average rebates to trade and producers' supply organizations) is reimbursed.

Sovkhozes and kolkhozes, as well as consumer cooperative organizations, also deliver rabbit meat meeting the requirements of interrepublic specifications directly to the trade network. In these cases the difference between purchase and retail prices (less the rebate to trade organizations) is reimbursed from the state budget.

Kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises, interfarm enterprises and associations and consumer cooperative organizations having special slaughtering centers are also permitted to supply rabbit meat to public dining enterprises, sanatoriums, children's institutions, rest homes, hospitals and other general health institutions on terms similar to those of farms sending this product directly to the trade network.

A 50-percent purchase price markup for the sale of livestock, poultry and milk to the state in excess of the average level attained during the 10th Five-Year Plan has been introduced for kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and associations for 1981-1985. This average level is determined as the total output in standard weight divided by 5 sold to the state during a 5-year period.

The total volume of output sold to the state during the 10th Five-Year Plan includes the entire output of animal husbandry credited toward the fulfillment of the state sale plan in 1976-1980. The volume of sale in excess of the attained level is determined according to the totality of all the types of livestock and poultry credited toward the purchase plan fulfillment.

When the average level of milk sale to the state during the 10th Five-Year Plan is determined, for farms, whose norm of the basic fat content is changed, the actual volume of sold milk is recalculated in terms of the existing norm of the basic fat content.

The volume of sale of livestock and milk in excess of the average level attained during the 10th Five-Year Plan is determined as the difference between the volumes of output sold to the state and of output credited toward the fulfillment of the purchase plan of the current year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the average annual sale level in 1976-1980.

We will cite a conventional example for a farm (table 2).

In our example a 50-percent purchase price markup for exceeding the average level attained during the 10th Five-Year Plan is paid in 1982 according to the results in 1981 for 10 tons of livestock and 4 tons of milk; in 1983, according to the results in 1982 for 15 and 9 tons; in 1984, according to the results in 1983 for 20 and 14 tons; in 1985, according to the results in 1984 for 28 and 24 tons; in 1986, according to the results in 1985 for 33 and 34 tons.

Table 2

Types of products	(weight in tons)										
	10th Five-Year Plan						11th Five-Year Plan				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	on the average	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Volume of purchases of livestock	100	110	105	120	125	112	122	127	132	140	145
Exceeding the average level						(560:5)	+10	+15	+20	+28	+33
Volume of purchases of milk	200	220	230	235	245	226	230	235	240	250	260
Exceeding the average level						(1130:5)	+4	+9	+14	+24	+34

The indicator of the average level of sale of agricultural products to the state attained during the 10th Five-Year Plan remains stable for the settlements of accounts for all the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Its change is permitted only in cases when in accordance with the decision of superior republic, kray and oblast directive bodies the conditions of land use of farms change.

If farms were unified during the 10th Five-Year Plan, when the average level of sale of output is determined, it is summed up according to every farm. During subdivision for every formed farm the average level of sale for 1976-1980 is calculated in proportion to the assigned purchase plans.

Farms, for which the plan for the sale of livestock products is established for the first time during the 11th Five-Year Plan, during the first 3 years are paid a 50-percent purchase price markup for the sale of these products in excess of the established purchase plan and subsequently, for sale in excess of the average level attained during the past 3 years.

Farms, which did not sell livestock, poultry, milk or dairy products to the state during the 10th Five-Year Plan and which do not have a sale plan during the 11th Five-Year Plan, are paid for these products sold to the state in 1981-1985 at purchase prices with a 50-percent markup.

In accordance with the procedure in effect it is permitted for sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and recommended to kolkhozes that they conclude contracts for the raising and purchase of livestock and poultry and of surplus milk with kolkhoz members, workers, employees and other citizens. These products are credited to kolkhozes and sovkhoses toward the volume of production and fulfillment of the purchase plan with the payment of the established markups for qualitative and quantitative indicators.

Livestock, poultry and milk purchased according to contracts with the population and sold to the state are included in the total volume of output sold during the current year for the calculation of payments of a 50-percent markup.

Livestock purchased by kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other farms from the population without the conclusion of contracts for raising it and sold to the state without fattening is excluded from the quantity of output sold to the state in excess of the average level and the amount of receipts for this livestock is not taken into account in the calculations for the addition of a 50-percent markup.

Animals, for which the 2-month norm of weight gain envisaged by the farm's production and financial plan is not received from the day of purchase without a contract, are considered sold without fattening.

For state livestock breeding complexes and poultry factories put into operation during the 10th Five-Year Plan the average level of sale is determined through the division of the amount of output sold to the state, beginning from the last standard year of mastering of planned capacities for the sale of output, by the number of these years, including the last standard year of mastering.

During the period of mastering of planned capacities state livestock breeding complexes and poultry factories are paid a 50-percent purchase price markup for output sold in excess of the annual plan and during subsequent years the markup is fixed for sale in excess of the level attained during the last standard year of mastering of planned capacities.

The fattening farms of livestock procurement organizations, as well as interfarm enterprises engaged in state purchases of livestock and in its fattening with a subsequent sale of the weight gain obtained to the state on account of the established plan, are paid a 50-percent purchase price (payment) markup for weight gain sold in excess of the sale level in 1976-1980.

The certificate-calculation of the average level of sale of agricultural products to the state during the 10th Five-Year Plan is prepared on the basis of a number of documents (receipts, deeds of transfer and so forth) by the farm, state inspectorate for the purchases and quality of agricultural products, administration (production administration) of agriculture of the rayon executive committee and the inspectorate of state statistics in a rayon and is presented by the rayon state procurement inspectorate to every procurement contracting organization, kolkhoz, sovkhos and other agricultural enterprises and associations.

For livestock a 50-percent markup is calculated with respect to the purchase price (payment) formed, on the average, in 1 year with due regard for the actual receipts for livestock and poultry sold to the state. The amount of payments includes all markups and rebates for quantitative and qualitative indicators. It also includes the amount obtained by the farm from the sale of poultry and rabbit meat at purchase prices according to the orders of procurement organizations.

The purchase price (payment) of livestock formed, on the average, in 1 year, is determined through the division of the total amount of payments received by the farm from the sale of livestock and poultry to the state (with the exception of the receipts for pedigree livestock and poultry and the sale of meat for public dining, as well as to workers and employees of sovkhoses and other state farms) by the live weight of livestock and poultry (with the exception of pedigree livestock and poultry, as well as those sold to the workers and employees of sovkhoses and other state farms).

The calculation of a 50-percent markup on milk and dairy products is made with respect to the purchase price (payment) formed, on the average, in 1 year during their sale.

The average purchase price (payment) is calculated through the division of the total amount of receipts with due regard for all the markups and rebates for quality indicators (with the exception of the proceeds from the sale of milk and dairy products for public dining, as well as to the workers and employees of sovkhozes and other state farms) by the weight of the products sold to the state (with the exception of the sale for public dining and to the workers and employees of sovkhozes and other state farms).

Kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and associations, for which the purchase prices of milk and cream are established at the level of retail prices less the rebate to trade organizations or above it, are paid a 50-percent purchase price markup when these products are delivered on account of the state plan directly to the trade network, public dining enterprises and children's, medical and other institutions.

The data comparison document drawn up by the farm and procurement official (contractor) and approved by the administration of agriculture of the rayon executive committee, the rayon inspectorate of state statistics and the state inspectorate of the purchases and quality of agricultural products is the basis for the payment of a 50-percent purchase price markup for livestock products.

When drawing up the comparison document, it is necessary to draw attention to the following.

To determine the volumes exceeding the average level (line 6), the volumes in lines 1 and 5 are taken. They include meat used for public dining and for sale to workers and employees, as well as pedigree livestock, pedigree rabbits and poultry. However, for the calculation of average payments for livestock its amount in line 3 (actually sold by the farm to the state) is taken without allowance for pedigree livestock, pedigree rabbits and poultry, as well as meat used for public dining and sale to workers and employees.

Documents of comparison of data on the purchase and sale of milk to the state in excess of the average level attained during the 10th Five-Year Plan are drawn up in a similar manner.

The payment of a 50-percent purchase price markup for the sale of products to the state in excess of the average level attained during the 10th Five-Year Plan to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and associations is made by the procurement organization and enterprise (contractor) on the basis of annual results.

The payment of a 50-percent purchase price markup for the sale of products to the state in excess of the average level attained during the 10th Five-Year Plan to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and associations is made by the procurement organization and enterprise (contractor) no later than a 15-day period after the drawing up of the comparison document, but no longer than 1 month after the conclusion of the sale of products.

Document of Comparison of Data on the Sale-Purchase of Livestock and Poultry in
1981 in Excess of the Average Level Attained During the 10th Five-Year Plan

Drawn up

(name of farm)

and the fattening sovkhos

(name of contracting procurement official)

I. Calculation of the amount of livestock and poultry
purchased in excess of the attained level

1. Livestock and poultry purchased-sold to the state on the average in 1976-1980	500 quintals
2. Plan for the purchase-sale of livestock and poultry to the state in 1981	510 quintals
3. Livestock and poultry actually sold by the farm to the state	480 quintals
4. Credited toward plan fulfillment:	
a) meat used on sovkhoses and other state farms for public dining and sale to workers and employees (in live weight)	50 quintals
b) live weight of sold pedigree livestock, pedigree rabbits and poultry	5 quintals
5. Total sold-purchased (line 3+line 4)	535 quintals
6. Livestock and poultry sold-purchased in excess of the attained level for which a 50-percent markup is paid (line 5-line 1)	35 quintals

II. Calculation of Payments of a Markup for Livestock
and Poultry Sold in Excess of the Attained Level
and in Excess of the Plan

7. Paid to the farm for livestock and poultry indicated in line 3	62,400 rubles
8. Average payment (price) per quintal of livestock and poultry	130 rubles
9. A 50-percent markup per quintal of livestock and poultry	65 rubles
10. Total payments of the markup due the farm for livestock and poultry sold in excess of the attained level (line 9X line 6)	2,275 rubles

In case of nonpayment of the markup within the indicated period the right to receive it in accordance with the established procedure is reserved to kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and associations.

It is well known that, if 50-percent purchase price markups for the sale of products in excess of the annual plan are not paid before 15 January, their payment is made during the first quarter of the current year. This procedure is reserved for payments of purchase price markups for the sale of livestock and milk to the state in excess of the average level attained during the 10th Five-Year Plan.

If this procedure is defined more specifically, financial bodies will be given an additional explanation coordinated with the concerned ministries and departments.

Attention must also be drawn to the following. According to the procedure previously in effect a 50-percent markup with respect to the established purchase prices was paid according to the types, categories of fatness and weight standards of livestock sold to the state in excess of the annual purchase plan for all types of livestock and poultry provided the livestock population available on the farm at the beginning of the year was increased. During the 11th Five-Year Plan exceeding the average level of purchases attained during the 10th Five-Year Plan is the condition for the payment of a 50-percent purchase price markup for livestock and poultry sold to the state. The availability of the livestock population on the farm is not taken into consideration.

When controlling the correctness of payments of the difference in the prices of milk, financial bodies should have the following in mind. It is well known that in accordance with the procedure in effect kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other farms, for which the purchase prices of milk and cream are approved at the level of retail prices less the rebate to trade organizations or above this level, selling on account of the state purchase plan milk and cream directly to the trade network, public dining enterprises and children's, medical and other institutions according to orders issued by the capital holder on account of the capital allocated to it at retail prices less the rebate to trade organizations, are reimbursed from the state budget for the expenditures on the pasteurization of milk and cream, for the outlays on their delivery to consumers according to motor transport rates and in the appropriate cases also for the difference between purchase and retail prices less the rebate to trade organizations and for the 50-percent purchase price markup for the sale of products in excess of the annual plan (as of 1 January 1981 for exceeding the level attained during the 10th Five-Year Plan).

The expenditures and difference in prices are reimbursed by rayon (city) financial divisions at the place of location of farms from the allocations provided in the rayon and city budget. These allocations are assigned by the Union republics from the funds provided for the compensation for the difference in the prices of milk and dairy products. Before 1 January 1981 financial bodies also paid a 50-percent markup for an above-plan sale of milk.

Taking into consideration that in accordance with the new procedure a 50-percent purchase price markup for milk and dairy products sold to the state in excess of the average attained level is paid by the procurement organization (contractor), this markup for exceeding the average level of milk sold by kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other farms directly to the trade network, public dining enterprises and children's medical and other institutions will be paid not from the allocations provided by local budgets, but from a special account for the regulation of the differences in the prices of milk.

Financial bodies must systematically control the correctness of determination of the average level of sale of livestock products to the state in 1976-1980, as well as the volume of sale of livestock and milk in excess of the level of the 10th

Five-Year Plan. They should control the correctness of application of the purchase prices established for livestock and milk on 1 January 1981 and the substantiation of payments of a 50-percent markup, avoiding an excessive expenditure of state funds and underpayments to deliverers.

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END